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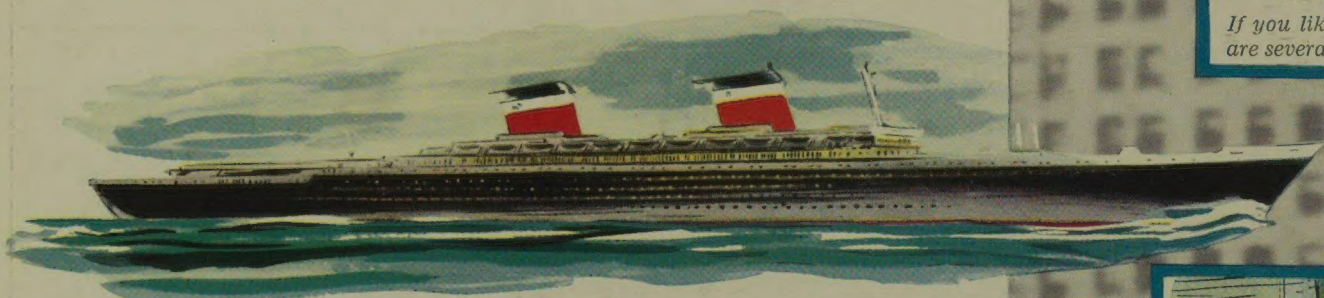
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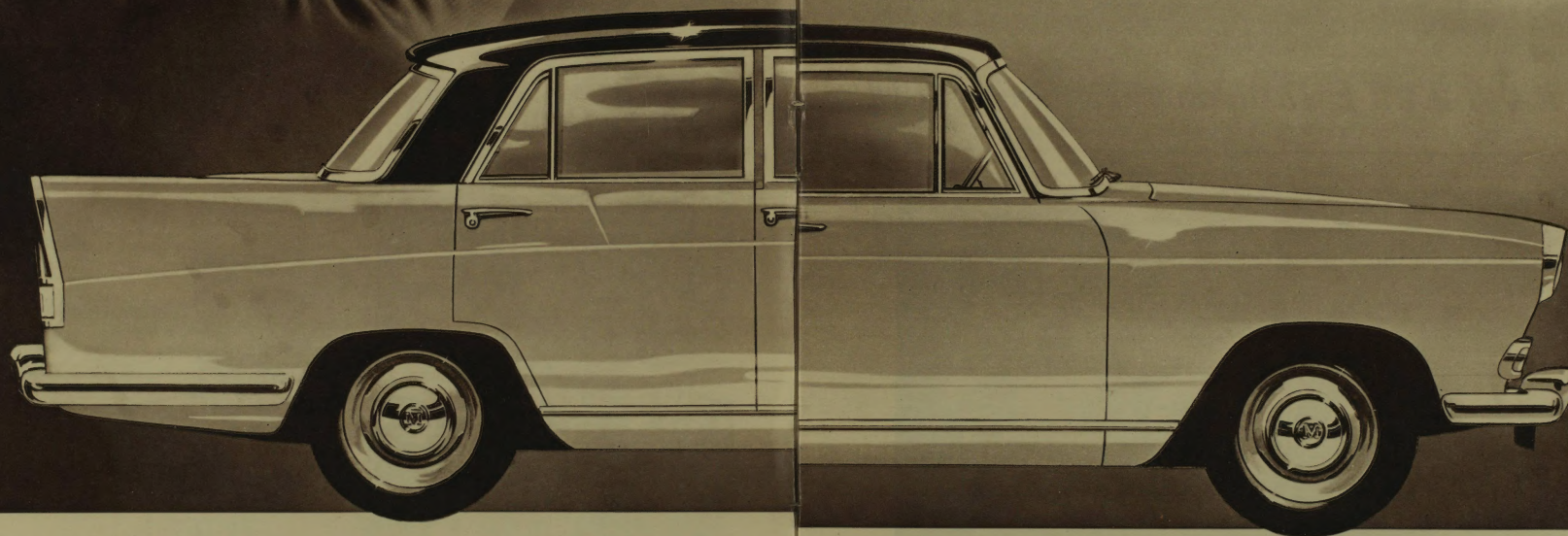


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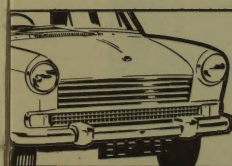
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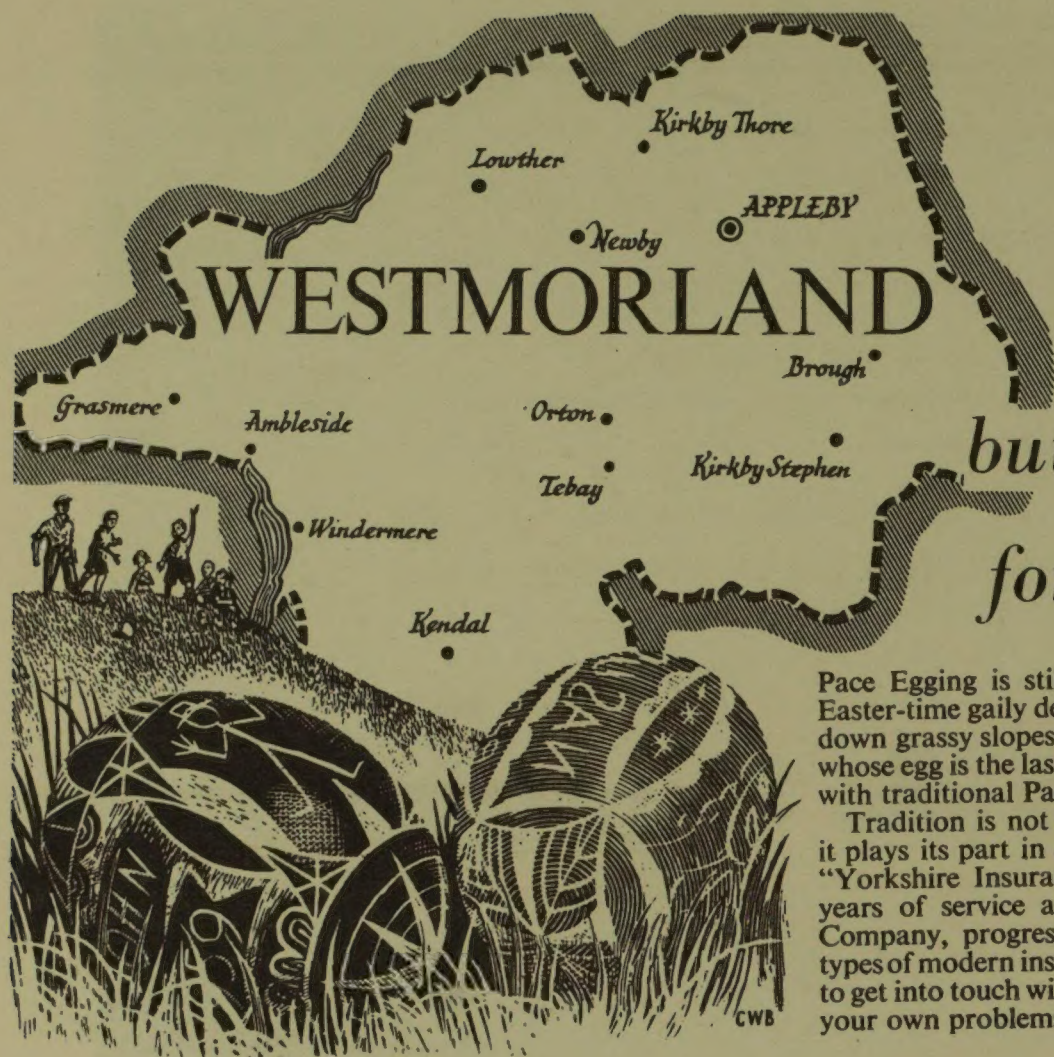


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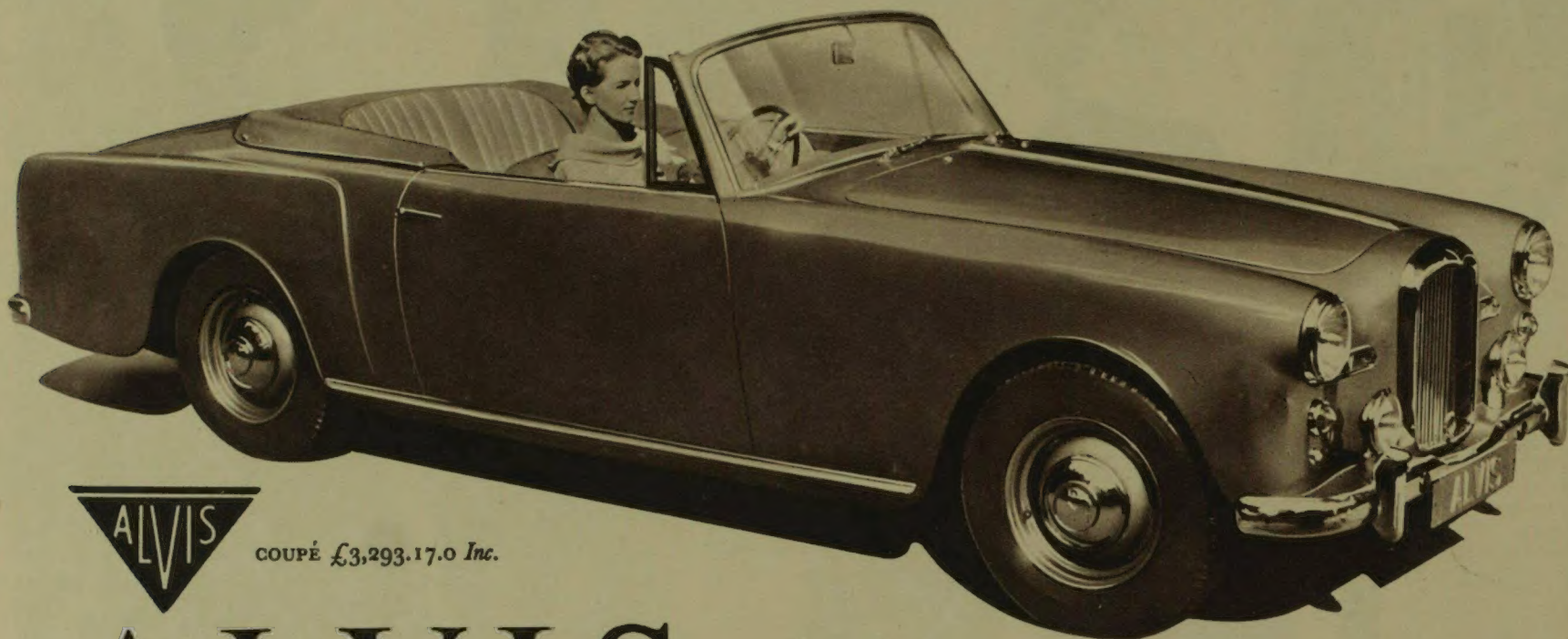
Distinctly; and if opinions about art vary — frequently and violently! — there's a firm body of approval for Ford's styling leadership. Take the new Consul — the lower, sleeker look, new gleaming body beauty, inspired new facia and trim styles — these exciting advances are universally admired... and even more so since they're presented *without any increase in price!* See the new Consul, and new Zephyr and Zodiac, at your Ford Dealer's now. Price £545 plus £273.17.0 P.T. = £818.17.0

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A reliable compressed air supply and reliable drills; these together

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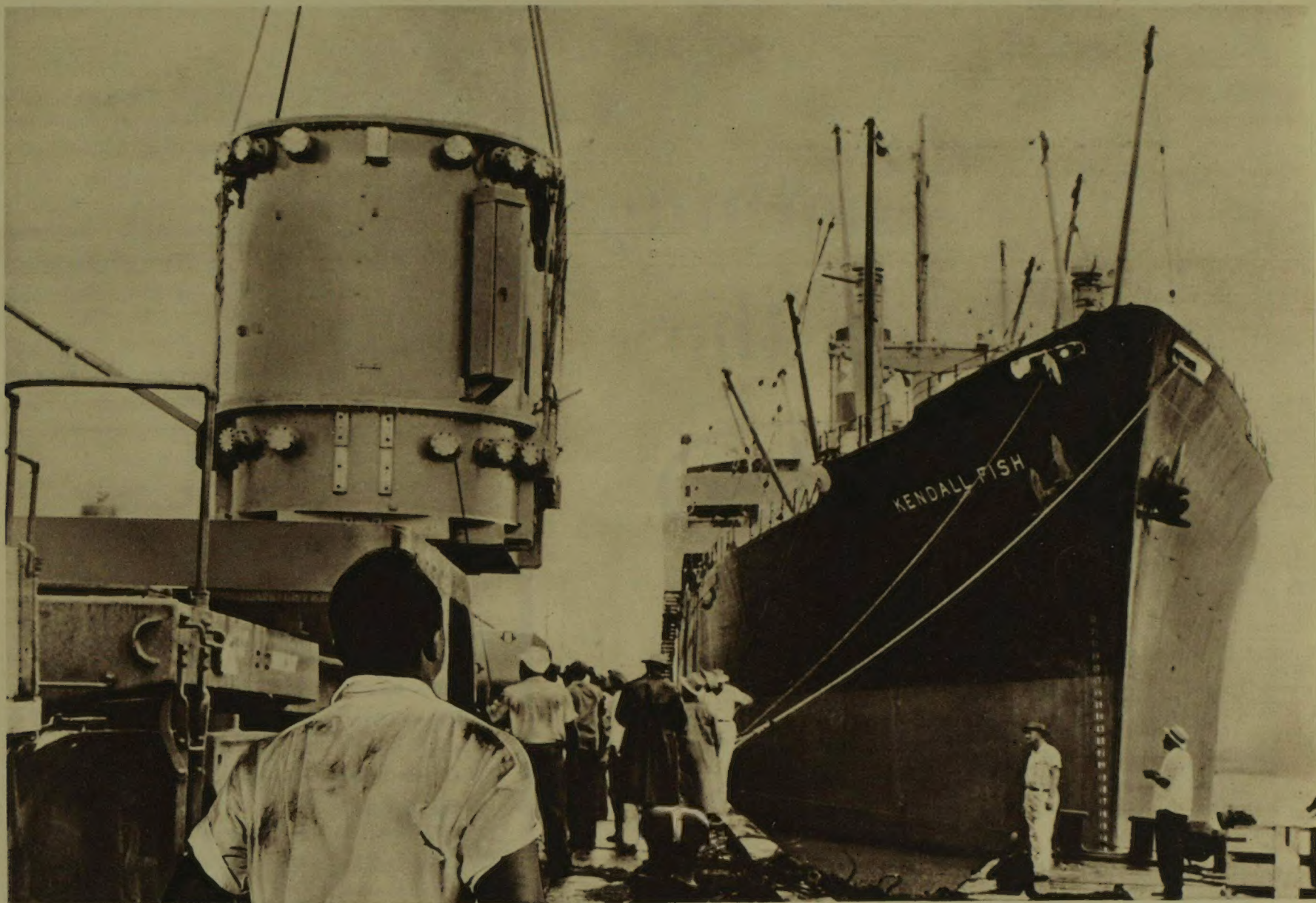
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Its power will be felt back home in Britain

LARGE English Electric transformers like this are being shipped to all corners of the globe. They benefit the countries that buy them, and they benefit Britain too.

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SECOND, by helping to distribute power more widely, they

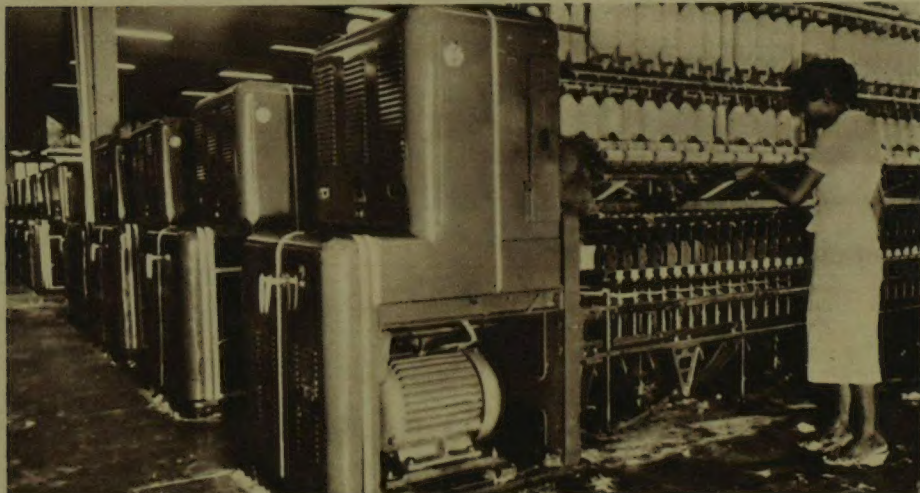
contribute to the prosperity and therefore the *buying-power* of the countries in which they are installed.

THIRD, the skills and techniques English Electric acquires in solving problems for Tennessee—or Tanganyika—can then be applied to projects elsewhere—whether in Britain or abroad.

As well as making equipment *to distribute power*—such as transformers and switchgear—English Electric makes plant *to generate power*—from coal, oil, gas, water, and from the atom. Power for the largest industries and smallest communities.

English Electric also makes equipment *to use power*—from electric locomotives to refrigerators and washing machines.

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English Electric supplies motors to the largest and smallest industries all over the world. Here is a battery of totally enclosed fan-cooled motors, driving ring spinning frames in a cotton mill at Manila in the Philippines.

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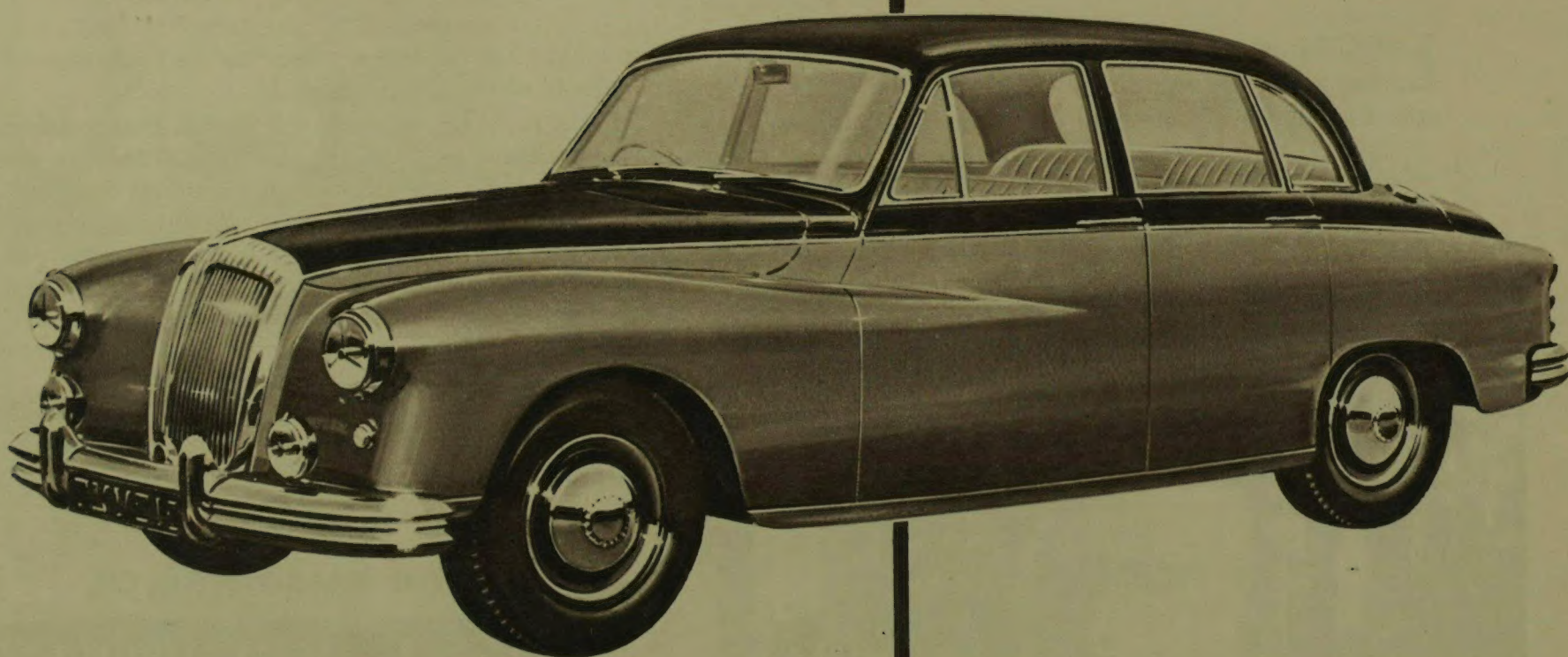
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A FULL 6-SEATER

There is comfortable room for six large people; the floor is completely flat; all-round visibility is excellent; appointments are luxurious, the facia and window cappings being of polished walnut veneer and the upholstery of the finest quality leather.

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Look where you will at the industrial scene—from the construction of ships, aircraft, cars, and the erection of buildings, to the newer electronic and nuclear energy industries—and you will find Bostikology expressing its attributes in its own idiom of efficiency. Typical terms are Bostikonomy—the economy that comes from using 'Bostik'; and Bostikacity—the unvarying tenacity of 'Bostik' products.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1959.



COLONEL GRIVAS'S TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO ATHENS: THE EOKA LEADER WITH THE GREEK PRIME MINISTER.

Colonel Grivas was given a hero's welcome when he arrived in Athens on March 17 after some four years as the elusive leader of EOKA. As he left the aircraft in which he had travelled from Cyprus, he was greeted by his wife, whom he had not seen since 1954, and by a reception group formed by Archbishop Theoklitos, the Greek Primate, Mr. Averoff, the Foreign Minister, and two other Government Ministers. He was wearing his guerrilla uniform, and was carrying his revolver and binoculars. The Archbishop presented him with a wreath, as a mark of gratitude and admiration

from the Greek people, and Colonel Grivas, visibly moved, made a presentation of a clod of earth, which, he said, was stained with the blood of his comrades and was offered as a link between Cyprus and Greece. He expressed his gratitude to the Greek Government for their assistance in the struggles of the Cypriot people. Large crowds of Athenians cheered Colonel Grivas as he drove along the route from the airport to the city, where he was received by Mr. Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, in the Parliament building, before making a triumphal drive through Athens.

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By ARTHUR BRYANT.

THE pattern of the British Army is constantly changing; the spirit remains the same. It is based on loyalty to what Sir Thomas Browne in the seventeenth century called "the little platoon"—to the human group which is summed up in the word Regiment. From the Royal Regiment of Artillery—the greatest, numerically speaking, of all our Regiments—to the smallest regiment in the Army, the loyalty and *esprit de corps* which evokes virtue in war is, and always has been, for British troops, a family affair. It is the belief of every British soldier that his Regiment is the best in the world and the efforts of its officers and N.C.O.'s from generation to generation to prove it so that have ensured that, despite the wellnigh impossible conditions under which our Army has usually been expected to fight at the outset of its wars, it has never failed to cover itself with glory and has nearly always at the end emerged victorious. This love of regiment and desire for corporate emulation, corresponding as it does to some deep-seated need in the British soul, has been a constant source of military efficiency; it has made men do their full and utmost duty which, without some such stimulus, men, being what they are, seldom seem able or willing to do. For in the last resort the end of all military training—and the deciding factor in all wars—is that, sooner or later, as Lord Wavell once said, Private So-and-So will have to advance straight to his front in the face of the enemy. All the immense preparations, expenditure, training and equipment of war are designed for, and dependent on, what happens at that crucial moment. And if Private So-and-So should fail the test all would have proved in vain. With us, by and large, he never has failed the test, and the British Army has remained in consequence, if one is to judge efficiency by results in battle, one of the most efficient organisations known to history. This may seem strange, for the popular belief is that professional British soldiers, particularly officers, are very stupid and, therefore, inefficient; "Colonel Blimp" and his type are for ever being ridiculed by those who form public opinion in this country. Yet it has always seemed to me that a regimental officer who can turn the ordinary selfish, indolent, "browned-off" youth of to-day or the hard-case slum-product of the *laissez-faire* past into the kind of man who from Blenheim and Ramillies to Alamein and Falaise and Korea has so repeatedly won our battles must have professional qualities of the highest and most efficient kind. He derives them, like the men he trains and leads, from his Regiment.

Bureaucrats and politicians never seem to understand this. And because an Army composed of countless little units that have grown accidentally out of long past history presents administrators and reformers with a host of what, on the face of it, would seem to be unnecessary and tiresomely irrational complications, bureaucrats and reformers are for ever trying, often with success, to change the regimental pattern of the British Army. Yet though, with their amalgamations and disbandings and—thanks to the vagaries of our foreign policy and the malice of our enemies—subsequent

reincorporations, they have again and again altered the pattern of the Army, they have never, fortunately, succeeded in destroying, or for long damping, the regimental spirit that makes the Army what it is. Again and again when old units have been "reformed" almost out of recognition, the spirit and *esprit de corps* of the old has immediately reappeared in the new. The sacred flame that burns so brightly in battle has merely been borne from one hearth to another. The "legend" of the Regiment goes on and old prides and old traditions are grafted on to the new. The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry may have seemed to some at the time of the Victorian Cardwell reforms to be a new Regiment. But as

bicentenary celebrations of a cavalry Regiment which, in one sense, was only formed thirty-seven years ago, in 1922, when the 5th Royal Irish Lancers were amalgamated with the 16th The Queen's Lancers to form the new 16th/5th Lancers on whom, after their brilliant service on the battlefields of North Africa and Italy in the last War, her present Majesty in 1954 conferred the title of "The Queen's Royal Lancers." Yet this great Regiment is not one Regiment formed in the reign of King George V, but two Regiments to-day living as one, the one founded in the reign of William III 270 years ago and re-founded in that of Queen Victoria just over a century ago, and the other founded in that of George II 200 years

ago. The 5th Royal Irish Lancers was one of the regiments of dragoons raised in 1689 by William III—the "Liberator"—to preserve the Protestant succession in these islands and expel the French from Ireland. It fought in all Marlborough's campaigns and at Blenheim charged and captured a set of French kettle-drums belonging to the Grand Monarch's till then invincible and all-conquering army. When, the other day, the Queen's Royal Lancers received its new Guidon from the Queen at Buckingham Palace these historic kettle-drums—now in the Armoury of the Tower of London—formed the top two drums of the piled drums on which the Guidon rested prior to its consecration and presentation to the Regiment. Later, after being disbanded at the end of the eighteenth century, the 5th Royal Irish Lancers were re-formed and renamed at the turn of the 'fifties and 'sixties of the last century; in 1921, after sixty-two years of further service, they were disbanded again only to be resurrected in the following year on their amalgamation with the 16th Lancers. This great Regiment was raised in 1759 by Colonel John Burgoyne as the 16th Light Dragoons. A favourite corps of George III, who conferred upon it the title of "The Queen's" at the request of Queen Charlotte, it fought in the American War of Independence, in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Converted to Lancers in 1816, it was the first British cavalry regiment to charge with the lance—at the Battle of Bhurtpore in 1831. At Aliwal, fifteen years later, the Regiment broke the magnificent Sikh infantry—the most formidable troops against which the British ever fought in India; in honour of which its lance pennons, encrusted that night with dried blood, have ever since been crimped. When after the First World War the 16th Lancers were amalgamated with the 5th Lancers, the "Scarlets" as they were called, from the fact that they were the only Lancer regiment to wear scarlet, possessed more battle honours than any other cavalry regiment in the Army. Since then, with the other Regiment united to it, it has added to them by its fine record of service in the last war.

So it has been—and so it will be—with many another historic regiment whose continuance in new forms is the guarantee that the British soldier will remain in the future what he has been in the past: the heir and guardian of traditions that enable him on the battlefield to do all that a man can do and more.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO: A REPRODUCTION AND QUOTATION FROM
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OF MARCH 26, 1859.



"MY DOCTOR"—A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.

"This gentleman, says our Artist and Correspondent in China, has had the honour of attending me once or twice, and therefore I wish to perpetuate his memory. He is not handsome: far from it; but that is a circumstance over which he has no control. He has just written out my prescription, and is preparing to smoke the calumet of peace. This pipe is made of brass, and the smoke is caused to pass through water. Only three whiffs at a time are legitimate, which would not suit a German at all. These doctors always feel the pulses of both wrists. Their medicines consist mostly of herbs. As surgeons they are very ignorant. In other respects some are very clever in curing fevers and other diseases."

we can now see it was nothing of the kind. It was two great and ancient Regiments made one—the 43rd Foot and the 52nd, both of them preserving everything that had made them distinctive and glorious in the past yet, while doing so, becoming a single whole.

So, one trusts, it will be with the latest revolutionary changes enforced by politicians and bureaucrats on the British Army. Historic Regiment after Regiment is being amalgamated and given a new name and entity which, to anyone who does not know England, might seem to obliterate the old. Yet those who are the repositories of the traditions of the merged Regiments will, one can be sure, spare no effort to ensure that they are well and truly planted in the living soil of the new, for only so, they know, can they survive. And the success of so many earlier amalgamations is an assurance that they will be. The present month, for instance, has seen the

THE 105TH UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE: MEMBERS OF THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS.



JOHN R. OWEN
(Bedford and Lady Margaret);
bow; 11 st. 10 lb.



J. R. GILES
(Winchester and Emmanuel);
two; 12 st. 8 lb.



T. C. HEYWOOD-LONSDALE
(Eton and 1st and 3rd Trinity);
three; 13 st. 6 lb.



B. M. P. THOMPSON-McCAUSLAND
(Eton and 1st and 3rd Trinity);
four; 12 st. 12 lb.



GEORGE H. BROWN
(Shrewsbury and Trinity Hall);
five; 13 st. 13 lb.



JOHN BEVERIDGE
(St. Paul's and Jesus);
six; 13 st. 3 lb.



DAVID C. CHRISTIE
(Eton and Pembroke);
seven; 14 st. 1 lb.



JAMES S. SULLEY
(Radley and Selwyn);
cox; 8 st. 9 lb.



THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EIGHT DURING THE COURSE OF THEIR FIRST FULL TRIAL ON THE TIDEWAY ON MARCH 12. THEY FINISHED IN 19 MINS. 44 SECS. THEY HAD EASIER CONDITIONS THAN OXFORD AND WERE THREE SECONDS FASTER.



THE CAMBRIDGE U.B.C. PRESIDENT AND STROKE OF THE BOAT: MICHAEL B. MALTBY (BEDFORD AND PEMBROKE); 12 ST. 9 LB.



THE OXFORD U.B.C. PRESIDENT, WHO ROWS AT NO. 3: RONALD L. HOWARD (SHREWSBURY AND WORCESTER); 13 ST. 10 LB.



THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY EIGHT DURING THEIR FIRST FULL TRIAL ON THE TIDEWAY ON MARCH 11. THEY FINISHED IN 19 MINS. 47 SECS. AND SHOWED GOOD CONTROL IN SOME VERY BAD WATER.

THE University Boat Race was due to be rowed to-day, Easter Saturday (March 28), from Putney to Mortlake, starting at 3.15 p.m.; and these two photographs of the crews in action were taken during their first full-course trials, when Cambridge put up a three seconds faster time in rather better conditions. The weights given under the individual portraits refer to March 11 in Oxford's case; March 19 in that of Cambridge. This is the 105th Boat Race and last year Cambridge were the victors by three-and-a-half lengths in 18 mins. 15 secs., the third fastest time in the history of the race. Of the present Cambridge crew, Giles, Christie, Maltby and Sulley took part in last year's race; and of the Oxford crew, Fage, Edwards and Rowbotham. It is interesting to note that both the crews are entirely drawn from English schools, which is unusual, and that Eton have four representatives (three in the Cambridge boat) and Shrewsbury likewise four (three in the Oxford boat). Bedford have two in the Cambridge boat and Winchester one in each.



S. C. H. DOUGLAS-MANN
(Westminster and St. Edmund Hall);
bow; 12 st. 6 lb.



ALEXANDER T. LINDSAY
(Eton and Magdalen);
two; 12 st. 10 lb.



DAVID C. RUTHERFORD
(Rugby and Magdalen);
four; 13 st.



J. LAWTON FAGE
(Wrekin and St. Edmund Hall);
five; 13 st. 5 lb.



D. C. R. EDWARDS
(Downside and Christ Church);
six; 13 st. 4 lb.



DONALD W. SHAW
(Shrewsbury and Keble);
seven; 13 st. 2 lb.



J. R. H. LANDER
(Shrewsbury and Christ Church);
stroke; 12 st. 5 lb.



J. G. ROWBOTHAM
(Winchester and Hertford);
cox; 9 st. 3 lb.

A ROYAL AND MILITARY OCCASION; AND THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S RETURN.



AFTER THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY BY H.M. THE QUEEN IN THE GARDEN OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE: REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT BLAKE CARRIES THE GUIDON JUST PRESENTED TO THE 16TH/5TH THE QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS ON MARCH 19. ON THE LEFT, THE KETTLEDRUMS WHICH FORMERLY CARRIED THE BATTLE HONOURS.



ON THEIR RETURN FROM SOUTH AMERICA: H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT, FOLLOWED BY HER DAUGHTER PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, ARRIVING AT LONDON AIRPORT ON MARCH 19. On March 19 the Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra of Kent arrived by a *Britannia* of the Queen's Flight at London Airport after their five-week Latin-American tour. On March 17 they had entertained the President of Brazil and his wife to dinner at the British Embassy in Rio.



AT THE BICENTENARY DINNER AND BALL OF THE 16TH/5TH THE QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS: HER MAJESTY DANCING WITH BRIGADIER P. E. BOWDEN-SMITH. On March 19, the bicentenary of the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers was marked by the presentation by the Queen of a guidon; and the bicentenary dinner and ball at the Hyde Park Hotel were honoured by her Majesty's presence.



(Top.) A DIFFICULT MOMENT FOR OXO AND M. SCUDAMORE DURING THE GRAND NATIONAL: THE WINNER LANDING AWKWARDLY AFTER TAKING THE LAST FENCE.
(Bottom.) M. SCUDAMORE WINNING THE GRAND NATIONAL ON OXO, BEATING T. BROOKSHAW ON WYNDBURGH BY 1½ LENGTHS.

OXO WINNING THE GRAND NATIONAL: SCENES IN THIS YEAR'S RACE IN WHICH ONLY FOUR HORSES FINISHED.

Although the going was perfect for this year's Grand National—held at Aintree on March 21—only four horses out of the thirty-four starters finished, the smallest number since the National of 1951. Mr. J. E. Bigg's *Oxo*, backed down to 8 to 1 and ridden by M. Scudamore, beat *Wyndburgh* by a length-and-a-half, *Mr. What*, eight lengths away, coming third, and *Tiberetta* fourth. T. Brookshaw on *Wyndburgh* was particularly unfortunate in losing his

right stirrup iron as he jumped Becher's Brook for the second time. He nevertheless rode brilliantly for more than a mile after this to the finishing post—taking eight jumps in doing so. *Oxo* was trained by W. Stephenson, the result of the race making him the third trainer to saddle both a Derby and a Grand National winner. Since 1900, the number of National winners trained in Britain is now thirteen, those from Ireland numbering thirty-eight.

THE events in Nyasaland have been deplorable and disheartening, but it cannot be said that they have been wholly unexpected. It was known, on the one hand, that the majority of the African leaders were strongly opposed to the Federation scheme, and, on the other, that a fierce and reckless spirit had spread among them and a large proportion of the people. This outbreak of violence has also brought about a division of opinion at home which was almost wholly absent during the troubles in Kenya and has been accentuated by the fact that a General Election is to take place this year. It is sad that such a problem should be complicated by party politics and that scarcely veiled accusations of lying should be launched against Ministers.

Not that it is to be expected or even desired that everyone—even all the balanced and responsible—should react in the same way. Conflicts about the future of colonial Africa are common and unavoidable. Those who are agreed upon the goal do not always see eye to eye about the path to it or the speed with which the ground should be covered. We are not called upon to slap our breasts and deny with indignation that some of the Territorial troops engaged in restoring law and order may have been a bit rough in their methods. We hope not, but we have no means of knowing. Yet demands that an "impartial" enquiry should be held while chaos existed were unrealistic. It would then have been physically impossible to hold any enquiry of a serious character.

The events in Nyasaland must be studied in the light of what is happening over vast regions in Africa and what is known to be in the minds of vast numbers of Africans. Yet when we come down to the straightforward local issue we find it simple—though not any the easier to handle for that reason. The object of the African leaders is to break up the Central African Federation. Their aim is literally to break it up, not merely to diminish it, since they desire to withdraw Northern Rhodesia as well as Nyasaland from it. They have never made any secret of their opposition to the Federation, though they have in the past professed their intention to proceed by constitutional means. We cannot say how far such promises were genuine, but they have been abandoned now.

Nor can it be open to doubt why they have stirred up unrest. They realised that their task would become more difficult when the final measures of federation had come into force. Therefore they must, they decided, make use of this last phase of the period of transition. If they dallied, they would find much tougher and better organised opposition in the security forces. And indeed it was clear in the first half of March that there was nothing to oppose them in Nyasaland and that but for the flying in of Rhodesian troops they would have had the territory completely at their mercy. I confess I fail to understand the arguments which I read on Sundays that it was virtually a criminal act to send in these troops. Incidentally, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, has categorically denied that he applied the slightest pressure on the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, to

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD. CONFUSION IN CENTRAL AFRICA

By CYRIL FALLS,

Sometime Chichele Professor of the History of War, Oxford.

declare a state of emergency, and asserted that the troops were sent at the latter's request.

Are we, as again I am urged on Sundays to believe that we should, to wreck the Federation ourselves, by according to Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, the right to secede from it? Well, certainly not, as various helpful commentators have been suggesting, without some pause for thought and examination. There may be a possibility of loosening it in some respects, but on

carefully timed progress. The disadvantage of one is that the dam may eventually burst with terrific violence. The risk of the other is that in some ways it actually encourages agitation, with continual pressure to get ahead of the programme. The British project still appears to be the more hopeful, but recent events have undoubtedly weakened its prospects of success.

I see no harm in an enquiry carried out by a suitable commission. It would have to be carefully prepared and confined to a practical field; however big the problem, its job should be limited to a study and comment upon events, but these would include features such as the behaviour and treatment of Mr. Stonehouse. It need hardly be added that the threat mentioned by Mr. Amery should be examined, but this could not, we may suppose, be done with safety unless order were first restored.

It is a shocking state of affairs when we see the spectacle of British settlers, sometimes women left alone with children each day, living with guns propped against their walls. I feel that in their plight they do not receive adequate sympathy from the mass of people at home, though this is no doubt for want of imagination on the part of the latter. Some of those who have suffered acute anxiety, if not worse, have a record of high endeavour in the cause of native African welfare, education, and increased political responsibility. Their feelings must indeed have been bitter when they heard of the denunciations launched against those who sent soldiers to their rescue.

Fortunately, the measures taken to clear up the trouble would appear to have been quickly successful. It is at the time of writing not all over, but it has eased sufficiently for a number of troops to be withdrawn and allowed to return to civil life. We should, however, be blind not to realise that there is every likelihood of similar incidents here and in other places. That we have in part brought it on ourselves by undue haste can be no consolation. Nor is there much point in telling the representatives of the Nyasaland natives who are demanding "a black state" that if they were granted it to-morrow they would be given all the makings of a black slum. The excitement bred in Africa and stimulated in this country is so great that such warnings are disregarded. That is one of the evils of unrestrained nationalism.

We may be passing through a period which future historians will regard as being of enormous significance. It is one of the "heaving" periods of the world in which peoples and races formerly under tutelage—and in some cases accepting it—are feverishly demanding independent nationhood. In all probability many of them will, after a free-for-all of disorder and corruption, go in for some form of autocracy. In certain cases this has occurred already. But this is their own lookout. The problem of this country is to do the best that can be done for those of our race threatened with suffering, loss, perhaps annihilation, in this ferment. One could wish that the country as a whole were more conscious of this obligation, which is greater than any other in Africa.



NKATA BAY, ON LAKE NYASA, WHERE 17 AFRICANS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND OTHERS WOUNDED ON MARCH 3, WHEN A CROWD TRIED TO FREE PRISONERS DETAINED UNDER EMERGENCY REGULATIONS. EARLY ON THE SAME DAY THE STATE OF EMERGENCY IN NYASALAND WAS DECLARED.



ANOTHER VIEW ON LAKE NYASA—BAOBAB TREES AND DUG-OUT CANOES ON THE SANDY SHORES OF LIKOMA ISLAND, NEAR THE EAST SIDE OF THE LAKE.

this point I do not at the moment feel competent to offer an opinion. The conception of a multi-racial community is a fine one which should be abandoned only if it breaks down conclusively. This, I am sure, will be the view of any British Government that may be in office in the near future.

Beyond these considerations lies a still bigger problem, that of the whole future of European settlers in black Africa. Two solutions have been adopted: the first by the South African, the second by the British Government. The former is, in truth, though not professedly, that of postponement of change for another generation or so; the latter that of immediate but gradual and

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—I.



ARGENTINA. WHERE NATURE'S WOOL IS NOT SUFFICIENT: RAMS AND EWES WRAPPED IN CLOTH COATS AGAINST THE COLD.

In the far south of Argentina rams and ewes have had to be wrapped in cloth coats to give them sufficient protection against the icy winds sweeping down from the mountains. Above, a small flock is seen huddling together for warmth in a valley pasture.



TOKYO, JAPAN. THE GRAND CHAMBERLAIN OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE, LEFT, FORMALLY NOTIFYING MISS MICHIKO SHODA, RIGHT, AND HER PARENTS, THAT HER MARRIAGE TO THE JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE IS TO TAKE PLACE ON APRIL 10 IN TOKYO.



INDIA. THE SCENE AS THOUSANDS OF SIKHS—SOME WEARING SAM BROWNES AND WEBBING BELTS—PARADED THROUGH DELHI ON MARCH 15 IN PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE WITH THEIR RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.



INDIA. RECENT REFUGEES FROM TIBET, WHERE REBELLION AGAINST THE CHINESE COMMUNIST OCCUPATION STARTED IN 1956, CAMPING IN NEW DELHI. Refugees recently arrived from Tibet have settled in tents in New Delhi. Earlier this month Mr. Nehru said that reports of the risings in Tibet were often grossly exaggerated. Nearly 200 Tibetan families are reported to have arrived and encamped in New Delhi.



GREECE. AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN ATHENS: COLONEL GRIVAS ACKNOWLEDGING CHEERS WITH A SALUTE AS HE DRIVES TO THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR'S TOMB. After receiving an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival in Athens from Cyprus, Colonel Grivas—later promoted to the highest rank of the Greek Army and granted General's active service pay for life—laid a wreath at the Unknown Warrior's Tomb in Athens. (Another photograph appears on the front page.)



GREECE. AFTER THEIR REUNION AT THE AIRPORT AT ATHENS: COLONEL GRIVAS WITH HIS WIFE, WHOM HE HAD NOT SEEN FOR OVER FOUR YEARS.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—II.



NORTHERN NIGERIA. THREE YOUNG NORTHERN NIGERIAN OFFICIALS WEARING THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE UNIFORM FOR THE FIRST TIME, WHEN THE REGION BECAME SELF-GOVERNING



NORTHERN NIGERIA. THE NEW COAT OF ARMS ADOPTED BY NORTHERN NIGERIA AFTER THE REGION'S ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE ON MARCH 15.

(Right.) **KADUNA, NORTHERN NIGERIA.** THE SPEAKER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MR. C. R. NIVEN, CONGRATULATING THE PREMIER OF THE REGION, THE SARDAUNA OF SOKOTO.



ON March 15 Northern Nigeria became self-governing in regional affairs—about eighteen months after the Eastern and Western Regions had taken this step and about the same period before Nigeria, as a whole, is due to become an independent state within the Commonwealth—which takes place in October, 1960. At a ceremony at the capital of the region, Kaduna, on March 14, the Governor, Sir Gawain Bell, handed over the Presidency of the Executive Council to the Premier, the Saraduna of Sokoto, Alhaji Ahmadu. On March 15 the Saraduna presided over the Council's first meeting as a self-governing body; and with the Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, stepped on to the balcony, to a fanfare of trumpets, to address the crowd below.

(Right.) **KADUNA, NORTHERN NIGERIA.** THE SCENE ON MARCH 14, WHEN THE GOVERNOR, SIR GAWAIN BELL, APPEARED ON THE BALCONY TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WAS HANDING OVER TO THE PREMIER.



MARYLAND, U.S.A. THE PRESIDENTIAL COTTAGE AT CAMP DAVID, WHERE THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN MR. MACMILLAN AND PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WERE TO TAKE PLACE. The scene for the conferences between Mr. Macmillan and President Eisenhower, which began on March 21, was this simple frame cottage in the old civilian Conservation Corps camp, Camp David—modernised, but hardly luxurious. Mr. Macmillan arrived at Washington on March 19.



OSLO, NORWAY. A MOCK-UP OF THE NEW N-156F MULTI-PURPOSE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT WHICH THE U.S. HAVE APPROVED FOR THE NEEDS OF THE N.A.T.O. NATIONS. This aircraft, a light single-seat tactical fighter, is basically similar to the Northrop T-38 and is approved by the U.S. Government for development to meet the N.A.T.O. nations' needs for a supersonic fighter during 1960-70. Its estimated maximum speed is above Mach 2 and range about 2000 miles.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—III.



HAWAII. AMERICAN STATEHOOD CELEBRATED WITH FLOWERS AND JUBILANT SMILES: GOVERNOR WILLIAM QUINN ON HIS RETURN FROM WASHINGTON IS GREETED BY HIS YOUNG DAUGHTERS AND TWO HULA GIRLS BEDECKED WITH GARLANDS.

Surprised by the sudden Congressional action in granting Statehood to their islands, Hawaiians joyfully celebrated their victory and sent 600 flower garlands for Members of Congress in Washington. Forty years of agitation and argument were ended on March 11 and 12 when both American Houses voted to admit Hawaii as the fiftieth State of the U.S.A.

NEW YORK, U.S.A. THE SUBJECT OF AN AMERICAN LAWSUIT: GOYA'S "THE NAKED MAJA"; AND A POPULAR SPANISH POSTAGE STAMP OF THE SAME SUBJECT. A new American film on the life of the Spanish painter, Goya, has run into trouble with the United States Post Office, who have pronounced their advertisement showing Goya's "The Naked Maja" as "unmailable." United Artists Corporation are bringing an action against the Post Office, and point to the existence of the Spanish stamp shown here. The film's title is "The Naked Maja."



MOSCOW, RUSSIA. FOR DETECTING TUMOURS: A RUSSIAN INVENTION OF THE MOSCOW PHYSICS ENGINEERING INSTITUTE WHICH IS NOW IN USE IN MOSCOW. Russian scientists have developed this unusual-looking machine which is capable of locating tumours in any part of the body. Its principle, as explained by information from an official Soviet source, is that radioactive preparations concentrate on the affected tissues.

NEW JERSEY, U.S.A. RESEMBLING A WELL-TAILORED SPACE-MAN: A TECHNICIAN USING CYCLOPS, WHICH CAN PHOTOGRAPH THROUGH A 12-IN. THICKNESS OF STEEL. At the Cooper Alloy Corporation, Hillside, New Jersey, a radio-isotope unit has been installed for industrial use. Made by the Picker X-Ray Corporation and appropriately named *Cyclops*, it uses gamma rays to obtain photographs through 12 ins. of steel.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—IV.



MALDIVE ISLANDS, INDIAN OCEAN. SOME OF THE MANY ATOLLS. A DELICATE SITUATION RECENTLY AROSE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND MALDIVIAN GOVERNMENTS. Negotiations in Colombo between representatives of the United Kingdom and the Maldivian Islands—a Sultanate wholly responsible for the conduct of its internal affairs but under British protection by agreement—were broken off by the Maldivians, it was announced on March 17. Disagreement arose over an abrupt Maldivian demand for a U.K. declaration concerning



MALDIVE ISLANDS. A VIEW OF ADDU ATOLL, WHERE GAN ISLAND, SCENE OF THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF AN R.A.F. STAGING POST, IS SITUATED. Maldivian sovereignty and independence. An R.A.F. staging post is being re-established, by agreement, on Gan, in the Maldives. The situation was complicated by a famine and a reported revolt in the Maldives, and a Maldivian allegation that an R.A.F. representative in Gan was responsible for the revolt, and a demand for his removal.



UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC. IN DAMASCUS ON MARCH 13 DURING THE FUNERAL OF AN ALLEGED VICTIM OF GENERAL KASSEM.



UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC. AFTER THE FUNERAL (ILLUSTRATED ON THE LEFT), PRESIDENT NASSER MAKES A STRONGLY ANTI-COMMUNIST SPEECH. Speaking in Damascus after the funeral of a man described as an Iraq officer who died following a battle against General Kassem's supporters at a place just inside Iraq, Colonel Nasser again strongly attacked Communism and also General Kassem.



IRAQ. IN MOSUL: THE SCENE OF THE RECENT UNSUCCESSFUL ANTI-GOVERNMENT REVOLT: IRAQI SOLDIERS AT THE GARRISON HEADQUARTERS.



IRAQ. A PEACEFUL SCENE NEAR THE CENTRE OF MOSUL ONLY A WEEK AFTER THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT LED BY COLONEL SHAWAF.

Following the unsuccessful revolt in Iraq (reported in last week's issue) there were mutual recriminations between General Kassem, Premier of Iraq, and President Nasser, the latter also making speeches against Communism. Mr. Khrushchev called on the U.A.R. and Iraq to settle their differences, and an agreement was signed by which Russia is to grant Iraq a loan and technical assistance.

A PRECURSOR OF STALIN.

"SO DARK A STREAM." By E. M. ALMEDINGEN*

An Appreciation by SIR CHARLES PETRIE.

WHETHER Voltaire invented himself, or borrowed from elsewhere, the definition of the Russian polity as "a despotism tempered by assassination" he could not have used a more apposite phrase. It was certainly applicable to the Russia of his own day, when Tsars were deposed and murdered almost as frequently as Sultans in contemporary Constantinople, and it has lost none of its force since the establishment of the Bolshevik régime just over forty years ago. In whatever other respects the Soviet rulers may differ from their predecessors of the eighteenth century they have certainly inherited the tradition of the palace revolution. The present volume deals with the unhappy life and reign of the Tsar Paul, and the continuity of Russian history is the most important lesson to be learnt from its pages: the parallels between past and present are so obvious that there is no need to force them.

Then, as now, the succession was always in doubt, and the struggle for power at the top was too fierce to allow of much mercy towards the unsuccessful: if there were no power-stations in Outer Mongolia there were plenty of prisons nearer home, as Ivan VI and Peter III knew only too well. The root of the trouble was the Accession Act of Peter the Great, made in 1722, by which the ruling sovereign had full liberty to name his or her successor. After his death a woman sat for the first time on the throne of Russia. The autocrat who had killed his own son because he was incompetent to rule left his country to a woman who could neither read nor write. Good-natured, tawdry and illiterate, the second wife of Peter I became Catherine I, Autocrat of All the Russias. She ushered in a regiment of women, and for three-quarters of a century Russia was ruled by female monarchs. Except for the brief reigns of Peter II and Peter III the country was dominated in the eighteenth century by three Empresses, namely Anna Ivanovna, Elizabeth Petrovna, and Catherine Alexeivna.

Paul was the son of the last of these ladies and, at any rate in theory, her husband Peter III. As a baby in the cradle he was a sensitive creature, starting and trembling at every sound. His mentor was Count Nikita Panin, a man who dreamed dreams, but made no great effort to realise them. The boy was constantly in fear of being poisoned, in fear of being found out to be a bastard, and in fear of losing his claim to the throne of the Romanoffs. He was devoted to the memory of his putative father, and his relations with his mother were always unsympathetic, which is hardly surprising in view of the fact that she had at least connived at his father's death. When Louis XVI once asked him if he had any intimates whom he felt he could wholly trust, Paul replied without a moment's hesitation, "Sir, if I had a faithful dog, my mother would order him to be drowned." In effect, he received that faulty upbringing which was the lot of so many heirs apparent to thrones in the eighteenth century.

When he became Emperor his morbid suspicions increased, like those of Stalin in his later years, and his reprisals against those whom he suspected aroused fear and hatred on every hand. He lost no time after his accession in stamping his mark upon the life of his subjects:

In less than a fortnight after the death of the Empress, a thick grey curtain fell upon the once gay

'Venice of the North.' Few had the temerity or the inclination to appear at their ease in the streets. Private entertainment, hedged about by regulations and prohibitions, soon dwindled down. Not much laughter could be heard in market squares, and their renowned chatter fell to a low key. The Emperor's 'orders' could neither be grasped nor counted by the rank and file, but their infringement carried penalties so savage that few dared mention them. . . . Once, when a senator ventured to refer to a law in his presence, Paul's face darkened.

'Here is your law,' he shouted, pointing at his own head.

In these circumstances it is hardly remarkable that a conspiracy began to take shape against Paul. Again, as in the case of Stalin, all who were threatened by him came together, and by the irony of fate the last chapter of his father's history was repeated. After a brief reign of only four years, Paul was murdered one night by a band of conspirators who said that he was a dangerous lunatic, and had to be put out of the way. There is also every reason to suppose that his son and successor, Alexander I, the future apostle of legitimacy, was aware of the conspiracy against

no doubt," Miss Almedingen reflects, "about it being a particularly dark page in Russian history, and this is said without the least intention of 'debunking' Paul, who was anything but a pleasant person, and who became a sadist and a madman towards the end of his life. The country had to be relieved of his yoke." Once again, the reader's thoughts are likely to stray in the direction of Stalin.

With such an eccentric upon the throne of Russia it was only to be expected that the course of the country's foreign policy should be erratic in the extreme. "From the end of 1798," the author writes, "Russian envoys abroad and foreign representatives accredited to Paul's Court found it increasingly difficult to keep pace with the changes on the Russian diplomatic horizon. Its rhythm changed almost from week to week." This statement has a curiously modern ring. In so far as there was any consistency in the Tsar's relations with the outside world it was based on Anglophobia, and he made an attempt to revive that policy of Armed Neutrality which had been such an embarrassment to Great Britain when pursued by his mother during the War of American Independence. His murder certainly caused no regrets in Whitehall. Not long before it took place there were ominous signs that he was developing a hero-worship of Napoleon which boded ill for the future of Europe.

As the end approached, his rule grew ever stricter. All printing-works in the country were closed down, with the exception of the Synod Press and that of the Academy of Sciences. Leave for foreign travel was virtually impossible to obtain, and, finally, all journeys abroad were prohibited. Police were ordered to keep a keen lookout at all wharves and docks to prevent "dangerous malcontents" from leaving Russia.

Yet there was another side to the Tsar's character, which might have saved him had he been brought up differently. One day, towards the end of November 1798, he went on foot with his eldest son and two equerries to the house where the Polish patriot Kosciuszko had been kept under close guard since the final partition of his country. Paul entered the little room, saluted his prisoner, and said in French, "You are free, and I wanted to bring you the good news myself," and, noticing that the Pole was without a sword, he at once unbuckled his own. "Such a brave soldier should never be without a sword. Please accept mine." Nor was this all, for the Tsar at once granted Kosciuszko's request that his fellow-prisoners should also be released, and he provided ample funds to enable the Polish leader and his friends to go to the United States.

The comparison with Stalin certainly breaks down at this point, but Miss Almedingen has written a book which, as has already been suggested, can hardly fail to provoke much thought upon the continuity of Russian history.



THE AUTHOR OF THE BOOK REVIEWED ON THIS PAGE: MISS E. M. ALMEDINGEN.

Although a specialist in the Middle Ages, Miss Almedingen, Russian by birth, has long been interested in Russian history of a later period. She read Medieval History at Petrograd University and became a University Lecturer in the subject. In 1922 she escaped from Russia, and in 1951 became Lecturer on Russian History and Literature at Oxford University. She is also a novelist.



H.M. THE QUEEN MOTHER (FAR RIGHT) AT THE BRIDEWELL SERVICE HELD IN ST. BRIDE'S RESTORED CHURCH, FLEET STREET, LONDON, ON MARCH 10: THE SERVICE IS A REAFFIRMATION OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, WITLEY, SURREY, FOUNDED AS BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, AND THE CITY. IT IS INTENDED TO BECOME AN ANNUAL COMMEMORATION.

his father's life, and more definitely aware than Catherine II had been when Peter III had been assassinated at Ropsha. One of the things which Alexander had learnt from his grandmother was to overlook a murder which could not be prevented, and to make the best of the consequences. In both cases those consequences enabled them to ascend the throne over the dead bodies of their predecessors.

There is a widespread belief that Stalin did not die a natural death, whatever the official theory to the contrary, but was murdered in somewhat similar circumstances, that is to say by those who had nothing in common save the certainty that if the tyrant lived, their own lives would soon be forfeit. We are told in this book that the fiction that Tsar Paul died of apoplexy was maintained in Russia for more than a hundred years, and that the censorship was not lifted until after the abortive revolution of 1905. "There can be

* "So Dark a Stream: A Study of the Emperor Paul I of Russia (1754-1801)." By Miss E. M. Almedingen. (Hutchinson; 21s.)

THE UNIVERSE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE "SPACE AGE."

VI. COMETS.

By R. A. LYTTLETON, F.R.S., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

QUITE apart from the planets, the solar system is complicated by the presence of something like a quarter of a million comets. Only about 1000 of these have actually been observed so far, but there can be no doubt of this vast number because four or five new ones appear every year moving round the sun (in highly elongated orbits) in periods of the order of 50,000 years. They become observable (for most, only telescopically) only when fairly close to the sun and Earth, and so it can be inferred that there exists this great number in the outer regions of the solar system in order to maintain the observed steady supply.

Both the paths and nature of comets are almost the exact antithesis of the planets. The orbits are highly eccentric (nearly parabolas) and are distributed in all directions in space, with quite as many comets going round the sun backwards as forwards. Although many comets appear to be far larger than planets—some comets occupy a volume larger than the sun—their masses are negligible by astronomical standards, for none has ever produced any detectable gravitational disturbance, though several comets have passed quite close to planets and satellites. The consensus of opinion among comet workers is that a comet consists of a vast, irregularly shaped cloud of widely-spaced tiny particles, each perhaps no larger than a breadcrumb for the biggest, and separated from its nearest neighbours in the comet by many yards. This explains why stars in line with a comet can be clearly seen even right through the head and also why comets are invisible when they pass directly between us and the disc of the sun, as several have been known to do.

Long-period comets, which constitute by far the majority, recede to immense distances from the sun, hundreds and even thousands of times the Earth's distance, and when at these great distances, despite their small mass, they can hold and even pull themselves together weakly. Cometary masses vary a lot from one to another, judging by their brightness, but a typical value for a large comet would be about $1/1,000,000,000$ of the Earth's mass, and their sizes are such that at these great distances their self-attractions can overcome the (differential) effect of the sun's attraction. At closer distances, however, comparable with those of the planets, the myriads of particles forming a comet move almost entirely independently of each other, apart from the possibility of collisions, and there is little doubt that it is this feature that accounts for the extraordinary changes of shape that comets undergo as they pursue their orbits. No comet has a definite unchanging appearance like a planet. They can be identified only by their paths.

A certain class of comets, fewer than about 100 in all, move in short-period orbits (of a few years) at much the same distances as the planets. These have almost certainly got into their much smaller orbits as a result of encounters of former long-period comets with Jupiter not so very long ago: probably within the past few thousand years at most. Short-period comets are much smaller and intrinsically less bright than the average long-period comet, and it is possible that a single encounter of a large comet with Jupiter could produce a large number of separate short-period comets. Such events must have occurred recently because the loss of short-period takes place rapidly. During the past 150 years, over forty short-period comets have been seen but once, though opportunities for observing them occur every few years and their expected positions were known with all sufficient accuracy from calculations based on their observed earlier paths. Others have disappeared after two or more observed returns. The most celebrated instance was Biela's comet which, in 1846, was actually seen to divide into two. Both parts were seen, much more widely separated, at the next 1852 return, but neither has been seen since. This indicates still further dissipation of the constituent particles of the comet.

There is little doubt as to what becomes of a disintegrated comet, for it has been established with great thoroughness that all the well-known meteor streams coincide unmistakably with the orbits of certain comets. The meteor stream

extends on round the orbit both ahead and behind the comet. The tiny particles that go to make it may be separated by miles, and each has much the same motion (though not absolutely identical) as the comet itself. Whenever the Earth in its motion round the sun happens to cross through such a stream, which if it extended all the way round the cometary orbit would happen once a year at the same time of year, there would be a meteor shower. This is exactly what is found, certain showers lasting for a few days in certain months while the Earth is crossing the stream, except that in the strongest streams, in which the particles are closer together, they do not yet extend right round the orbit. More recently, by radio techniques, several streams have been discovered without any associated comet, but there can be no mystery about this, for if processes are at work tending to scatter the particles of a comet, there will eventually come a stage when the comet itself (as a sufficiently dense cloud of particles) becomes no longer detectable, and then all that will remain will be the resulting meteor stream.

The most sensational feature associated with comets in everyone's mind is the tail, though actual examples of brilliant tails are comparatively



THE AREND-ROLAND COMET PHOTOGRAPHED AT ITS 1957 APPARITION. SEEN FROM A CERTAIN ANGLE (AS HERE), PART OF THE COMET'S TAIL APPEARS AS A LONG STRAIGHT SPIKE PROJECTING TO THE SUNWARD SIDE OF THE HEAD. THE WAY IN WHICH THIS CURIOUS SPIKE MAY BE FORMED IS AMONG THE TOPICS DISCUSSED IN THIS WEEK'S ARTICLE.

rare. Small telescopic comets may show little or no tail formation. A comet, even when it is capable of tail-production, does not possess a tail all round its orbit; the tail only begins to stream out from the main mass when the comet gets fairly near the sun, and for the most part increasing in strength the closer the comet gets to the sun, though the greatest activity of tail production usually occurs somewhat after the comet has passed perihelion (the point of its path closest to the sun). What happens is a release within the comet of even more finely-divided dust particles than go to make it and also of gas molecules. On dust particles of sizes of the order of the wave-length of sunlight, and on certain molecules, forces can come into play that can overcome the sun's attraction and drive the material away from the comet with tremendous power. The forces concerned can actually be the pressure of the sun's light which, small as it is on ordinary-sized bodies, rises to great importance on very small bodies because it depends on their surface area, which is large compared with their mass the smaller they get; but the forces may also come from heating effects on the sides of solid particles presented towards the sun with a resulting recoil away from the sun as molecules evaporate off the surface mainly towards the sun. Under these forces, the tail streams more or less directly away from the sun so that it appears behind the comet on the inward journey and streaming on ahead as the comet recedes.

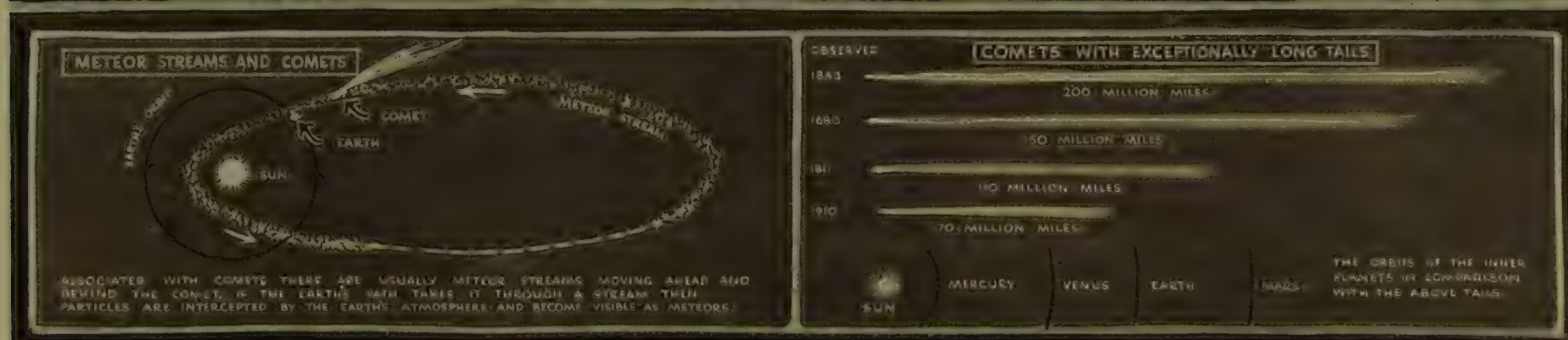
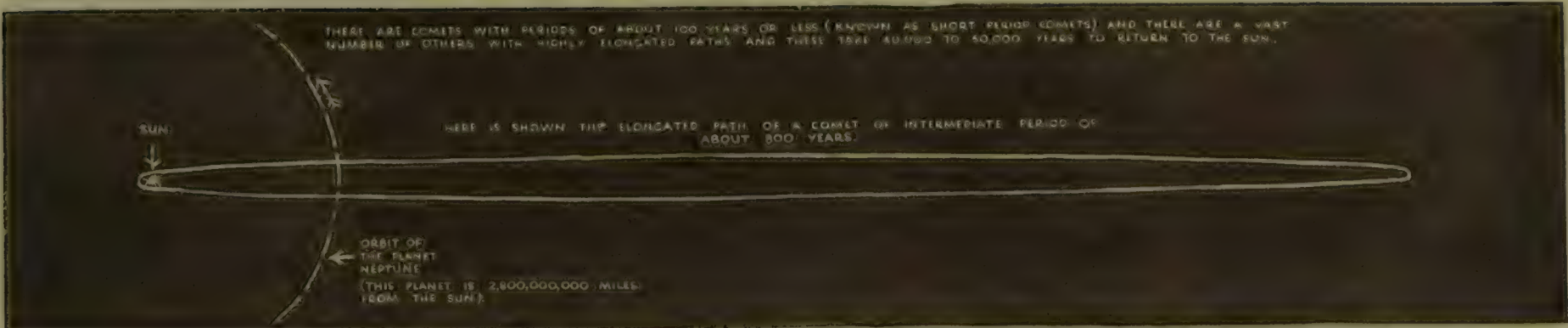
The material that streams away in the tail is constantly being replenished from the comet itself and is completely lost. But the total involved, even for comets with the most brilliant tails, represents an insignificant part of the whole cometary mass, probably less than a millionth part at each return. Halley's comet, which returns

to the sun every seventy-six years on average, has been observed for over 2000 years with no sign of diminution of its power to produce tails.

It is tempting to suppose that tail production comes about through heating effects of the sun as the comet nears it, but difficulties arise because of the varying degrees of closeness to which comets approach the sun without much relation to tail activity. While heating may assist the process, it seems probable that the main cause arises from the particle structure of comets. Because of the great volume occupied and the independent paths pursued by the particles, the comet as a whole cannot maintain its form as a planet does in moving round the sun, but instead must turn itself inside out during the part of its orbit near the sun.

To explain this a little: when the Earth, for instance, moves round the sun it does so as a rigid body with the North Pole remaining above the path of the centre and the South Pole below this plane of motion. But if instead the Earth were a cloud of widely-spaced particles each pursuing its own independent motion round the sun, a particle at some stage at the North Pole of the distribution would gradually plunge down through the plane of the orbit of the centre and six months later be as far below this plane. Similarly, one at the South Pole originally would move up through it and six months later be where the North Pole particle was. An exactly similar thing happens with each particle of the comet, but now the general orbit is far more eccentric with a huge part of it to one side of the sun and a tiny part on the opposite side where the comet comes nearest. Each particle describes an independent orbit in a plane passing through the centre of the sun, so each and every particle of the comet will cross through the median plane (if it does not actually move in it) while the comet is sweeping through the small part of its orbit nearest the sun. Because of the high eccentricity, this part of the path occupies only a very short time. For instance, for Halley's comet this part of the orbit is described in a mere three months of the seventy-six years required for the whole orbit. But, in fact, most of the particles will tend to cross through quite near perihelion because of the highly elongated nature of the path. Thus at this stage, the comet has an internal motion with two opposing streams of particles trying to cross through the general plane of motion. The relative speeds with which the particles must cross through turn out to be quite high—of the order of $1/10$ th to $1/5$ th of a mile per second for different comets—and easily sufficient to shatter any particles that may collide. Even though the particles are widely spaced, there are so many that some must collide if only a small proportion, say fewer than 1 in 10,000. Such collisions will tend to leave debris at and near the general plane and so increase the probability of further collisions: this is presumably why tail production is more intense just after perihelion than actually at it.

Collisions of particles must, of course, produce even finer dust, and will also produce intense local heating at points of particles that actually collide (just as a match can be ignited by local heating by rubbing on a rough surface with very low speed). Then any particles of this finer dust that happen to be of a size of the order of the wave-length of light (about 10^{-5} cm.), would immediately be subject to the strong repelling pressure of the sun's light and be driven out of the comet to form the tail. Particles of different sizes will be subject to different degrees of pressure of sunlight, but always to the same attraction. At the one end of the scale, light pressure will have the effect of slightly weakening the sun's apparent attraction, but for smaller particles the pressure will be greater and actual net repulsion occur for particles below a certain size, the smaller the particle the greater the repulsion. Thus a whole fan-shaped set of orbits of particles will result with them all moving more or less in the same general plane as the comet. The resulting flat distribution would stand the best chance of being detected when viewed edge-on, for then one would be looking through the greatest depth of particles. It seems probable that the famous spike of comet Arend-Roland was produced in just this way, for it was observed exactly at the time when the Earth was passing through the general plane of motion of the comet round the sun. What seemed like a long, straight spike of light was probably a flat, thin plane distribution of particles so very widely spaced as to be invisible if looked at from any point not very close to this general plane.



COMETS : SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE INTERESTING AND NUMEROUS OBJECTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The solar system, in addition to its planets and their satellites, contains many thousands of comets. Unlike the planets with their nearly circular orbits, the comets travel in highly elongated ellipses. In the vast majority of cases these are almost parabolic. The masses of the comets are exceedingly small in comparison with the planets and in relation to the volume they occupy, some occupying a volume greater than the sun itself. The most striking

visual feature of certain comets is the characteristic tail, which may stretch hundreds of millions of miles away from the comet. In this week's article, Dr. Lyttleton discusses the structure of comets and the way in which the tail may be formed, and next week will be writing about the way comets may be formed from interstellar dust. In the drawing are illustrated some of the many intriguing characteristics of these celestial objects.

Drawn by our Special Artist, G. H. Davis, with the co-operation of Dr. R. A. Lyttleton.



THE START OF THE DISTRICT NURSE'S DAY: DISCUSSION WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT, IN WHICH THE DAY'S ROUND IS ARRANGED.



THE UNIFORMED DISTRICT NURSING SISTER SETS OFF ON HER AUTOCYCLE, WITH EQUIPMENT.



A MORNING CALL ON A DIABETIC PATIENT WHO HAS FAILING EYESIGHT AND NEEDS AN EARLY INJECTION OF INSULIN.



THE NEW BABY: THE DISTRICT NURSE CALLS, HELPS THE YOUNG MOTHER AND GIVES ADVICE ON CARE OF THE BABY.



A CALL ON THE DOCTOR FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT ONE OF HIS PATIENTS, OR SIMILAR PROBLEMS.



PATIENTS ARE OF ALL AGES AND NATIONALITIES; AND HERE A LITTLE WEST INDIAN BOY IS HAVING HIS ARM BANDAGED.



AN OLD LADY OF NINETY-TWO IS RECOVERING FROM PNEUMONIA, AND RECEIVES GENERAL NURSING CARE.



AN ELDERLY CHINESE, LIVING ALONE IN LIMEHOUSE, HAS HIS SURGICAL DRESSING CHANGED.



AFTER VISITING A PATIENT IN THE TOWER OF LONDON, THE DISTRICT NURSE CHATS WITH A YEOMAN WARDER.



A VITAL PART OF THE WORK IS REHABILITATION, WHICH ENABLES ELDERLY PATIENTS TO KEEP ACTIVE.



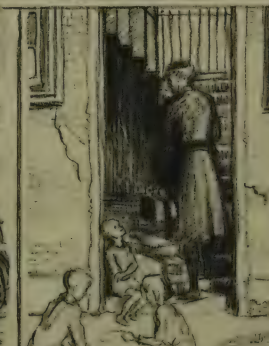
REPORTING AND DISCUSSION WITH THE ADMINISTRATOR. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES MAY BE INVOLVED IN A CASE.



THE CARE OF THE BAG. THE DISTRICT NURSING SISTER MUST ENSURE THAT HER EQUIPMENT IS COMPLETE AND IN ORDER.



AN AFTERNOON OFF, AND THE NURSE RELAXES BEFORE THE CALLS WHICH MUST BE DONE IN THE EVENING.



FROM THE TOWER TO THE TENEMENT; AND THE DISTRICT NURSE GOES WHERE HUMAN NEED CALLS.



EYE TREATMENT FOR A PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PATIENT. NOTE THE TELEPHONE WITH THE SPECIAL DIAL FOR SUCH SUBSCRIBERS.



EVENING AT A TREATMENT CENTRE: PATIENTS, WHOSE INJECTIONS ENABLE THEM TO CONTINUE AT WORK, RECEIVE THOSE INJECTIONS IN THE EVENING AFTER THEIR DAY'S WORK.



A LATE TASK. IN ORDER THAT A VERY SICK PATIENT MAY HAVE A RESTFUL NIGHT, THE NURSE CALLS FOR A PAIN-RELIEVING INJECTION.

THE CENTENARY OF DISTRICT NURSING: TYPICAL DAILY INCIDENTS IN A SERVICE

The district nurse is now a familiar figure, but the nature of her work is really only well known to those who most benefit by her ministrations; and in this centenary year of District Nursing it seems fitting that we should illustrate in a series of drawings the sort of incidents that make up the daily life of a District Nursing Sister—in this case, in London, but the essentials are the same in most cities and large towns. It was in the year 1859 that William Rathbone, a wealthy and benevolently-minded Liverpool merchant, whose daughter, Eleanor, became a well-known Parliamentarian, persuaded a nurse named Mary Robinson to undertake, at his expense, the then novel task of

nursing the sick poor in their homes; and the experiment proved so successful that he determined to develop it. He applied to Miss Florence Nightingale for trained nurses from the school she was to start at St. Thomas's Hospital, but, sympathetic as she was, she had to reply that there would be none available and he must train his own. The Liverpool Infirmary came to his help by building a school in the grounds of the Infirmary, where the first district nurses were specially trained. Liverpool was mapped into districts, to each of which nurses were appointed, their work being supervised by a voluntary committee and a superintendent nurse. Thus started this fine service which

Drawn by our Special Artists.

WHICH BRINGS HEALTH, HOPE OR COMFORT TO THE SICK, AGED AND LONELY.

spread until it covered the whole country, with a present total of some 8000 district nurses. In 1868 a district nursing association was formed in East London and about the same time the Bible Nurses in South London, founded by Mrs. Ranyard, took up similar work. Later, in 1874, with the advice and help of Mr. Rathbone, a Metropolitan District Nursing Association was formed and this was followed by many others in London. In the Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria—1887—her Majesty devoted a large sum of money, which had been subscribed in her honour, to the foundation of an organisation for the training of district nurses, now known as the Queen's Institute of District

Juliet Pannett, S.G.A.

Nursing. District nursing is controlled by the local authorities, by whom in most parts of the country it is entirely run. This is not so, however, in the County of London, where these sketches were made, for here the local voluntary committees which came into existence fifty to ninety years ago still manage the day-to-day running of the twenty-five associations, with the Central Council for District Nursing in London acting as the co-ordinating body for the London County Council. The district nurse is specially trained in health education, in the prevention of disease and in looking after the sick in their own homes from birth to old age.



LONDON AS THE ROMANS SAW IT: A NEW MURAL THAT SERVES AS A WINDOW ON THE PAST FOR A MODERN LONDON OFFICE BUILDING.

At a ceremony on March 12 in Roman House, Cripplegate Buildings, London, E.C.2, Mr. Alan Sorrell's large new mural painting (8 by 12 ft.) of Roman London was installed in the main entrance lobby of the building. Commissioned by Messrs. Balfour, Williamson and Co. Ltd., Merchant

Bankers, who have taken a long lease of Roman House, the painting shows a view of what London would probably have looked like early in the third century A.D., seen south-eastwards from a point in the air above Roman House, which stands close to the north-east corner of the old Roman

Wall. During the brief ceremony Dr. W. F. Grimes, Director of the Institute of Archaeology, described Roman London as shown in the picture, and also gave evidence for certain speculative details. In the foreground are two Roman soldiers, one bearing the eagle standard; on the right are a merchant

with his wife, child and servant. At the base are the huge hand and the Serapis head found recently in the Walbrook Mithraeum. The square Cripplegate fort is just beyond, and the Mithraeum, with its apsidal west end, is visible beneath the merchant's left hand.

MAKING BEARSKINS; AND A GENEROUS CANADIAN OFFER.



BEARSKINS FOR THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS: EXAMINING ONE OF A BATCH OF CANADIAN PELTS USED FOR MAKING THE BEARSKINS.



NEW BEARSKINS LINED UP FOR INSPECTION BEFORE BEING SENT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS IN LONDON TO THE BRIGADE.



STITCHING THE HEADBAND INTO A BEARSKIN: A SCENE AT A WORKROOM IN LONDON WHERE BEARSKINS ARE MANUFACTURED.



WORK ON ONE OF THE SOMERSET WILLOW "SHAPES" WHICH FORM A FRAMEWORK INSIDE THE BEARSKINS, GIVING THEM THE NECESSARY CONFIGURATION.

EARLY in March a letter to the Editor appeared in *The Times* alleging that the headgear of the guards at Buckingham Palace had assumed a variety of shapes and was in some instances of poor appearance. A week later the Mayor of Timmins, a gold-mining town in Ontario, addressed a telegram to the Commanding Officer, Brigade of Guards, London, offering to organise a wide-scale black bear hunt and supply free enough bearskins for new hats for the whole brigade. The offer was gratefully accepted, and on March 14 Mr. del Villano, Mayor of Timmins, presided at a meeting of hunters, at which it was decided that a month would have to pass before the first hunt could take place because of unfavourable weather conditions. Estimates of the number of bears needed varied between 500 and 1500. The humane society in Timmins were satisfied about shooting arrangements for the hunt.



OFFICERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION THE IRISH GUARDS, SEEN RECEIVING SPRIGS OF SHAMROCK FROM LADY ALEXANDER AT THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE AT WINDSOR RECENTLY.

HAZOR AND THE IDOLATROUS ISRAELITES: HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LAST SEASON. PART II — THE MOUND.

By YICHAEL YADIN, PH.D., Lecturer in Archaeology at the Hebrew University and Director of the James A. de Rothschild Expedition at Hazor.

The photographs are by A. Volk, chief photographer, except for Figs. 2 and 6, which are reproduced by permission of the Israeli Air Force.

THE MOUND. Areas H and K in the lower Canaanite city (described in a previous article, *I.L.N.* of March 21, 1959) shed important light on Canaanite culture and help us determine the date of Hazor's destruction by the Israelites as described in the Book of Joshua. But they cover only 400 years of Hazor's history. It was once again Areas A and B on the mound proper, acropolis and seat of the Kings, that the most valuable discoveries were made on Israelite Hazor and on Hazor's earliest strata of occupation. The two outstanding results were: the discovery of two phases of Israelite occupation of the mound after the destruction of the Canaanite city and before the construction of the large Solomonite city; and the discovery of the oldest stratum of Hazor in the first half of the third millennium B.C. The most important Israelite finds were in:

Area B (excavated under the supervision of Mrs. Ruth Amiran). Here, it may be recalled, we found many citadels of different periods in our first three seasons. The one built by Ahab (stratum VIII) and destroyed in Pekah's time (stratum Va) by Tiglath Pileser III (732 B.C.) was the most prominent (Fig. 6). This year we concentrated on a section east of this citadel. We decided to remove the public buildings of strata VI-V (eighth century B.C.) which were found last year, to enable us to dig down to the Canaanite strata. And we were well rewarded.

Above the plastered floor of the stratum VII open area in front of the main entrance to the citadel, we had our first surprise. Two beautiful proto-Aeolic (or Ionic) capitals were lying on the floor, one upside down, the other with its carved face upwards—forming a right-angle in which stood a well-preserved clay oven (Fig. 8). This type of capital is the most characteristic architectural element of the public buildings in the times of the Kings of Israel and Judah, and some had already been discovered in Megiddo, Samaria and Ramath-Rahel (near Jerusalem). But there only one face of the capital bears a relief decoration. We were therefore delighted to find that one of our capitals bore reliefs on two sides. This meant, we thought, that it crowned a real column, and not just a pilaster. Our deduction was confirmed when the very pillar to which this capital originally belonged was discovered only a few yards away. It was 8 ft. long and all four sides were well dressed. It was clear that capitals and column were not in their original positions, but had been used by later occupants as shelters for the oven when the original building was in ruins. It was equally obvious to us that the only building of which such large objects could have formed a part was the nearby ninth-century citadel. We cleared the gap between the citadel and the adjacent service house and there we found on the sill of a well-paved corridor, a base exactly fitting the measurements of our column as well as traces of a pilaster. This was near the original building which housed our finds. Thus for the first time in Palestinian archaeology we can reconstruct with certainty a location of this type of capital. Having been in secondary use above the stratum VII floor, they can be attributed without doubt to the ninth century, B.C., either to the period of Ahab (stratum VIII) or a little later (stratum VII).

Three feet below the very spot where lay the two capitals we came upon the most important historical, artistic and theological find in this area. Digging through the thin layers of strata VIII, IX and X, we discovered a well-paved area, with flat stones, which ran below the foundations of Solomon's casemate wall (stratum X), yet at the same time contained pottery of the early Israelite period (Iron Age I) (Fig. 4). This revealed for the first time since we started the excavations that before Solomon turned Hazor into a garrison town but after the Canaanite destruction, there

existed in Hazor a small Israelite settlement, apparently without a city wall. This in itself was important. But of greater interest was the significance of the paved area which soon became clear. It turned out to be what may be described as an idolatrous Israelite cult place, the first ever discovered. This was indicated by the two incense stands which were found, similar in shape to those from Megiddo (stratum VI—eleventh century, B.C.); a unique jar, full of votive bronzes (Fig. 9), including a seated figurine of a war god (Fig. 7); and an abundance of weapons, including a lugged axe, a sword, two javelin heads, and butts, as well as some fibulae and other objects. This is indeed vivid evidence of a local Israelite cult place such as existed according to Biblical record in many parts of Israel during the pre-Monarchy period (Cf. Judges XVIII).

We have already mentioned the discovery of a pre-Solomonite Israelite stratum, a fact of historical interest. When we dug further we discovered below it yet an earlier Israelite settlement (stratum XII), the very first on the site of the destroyed Canaanite city. This bore all the marks of a very poor settlement, poorer even than its successor and can best be described as the temporary dwelling of a semi-nomad people. Its

the Canaanite strata on this site, beyond a huge Middle Bronze Age II brick citadel, which occupied most of the area. Its plan and character require further study.

Area A (excavated under the supervision of Dr. Y. Aharoni). Last season's dig in Area A ended with the sensational discovery of Solomon's gate—identical with the one at Megiddo and Gezer—and with our first efforts to penetrate below the Solomonite city. This year, therefore, we concentrated on three fields: the area immediately below the Solomonite building; the gate area; and

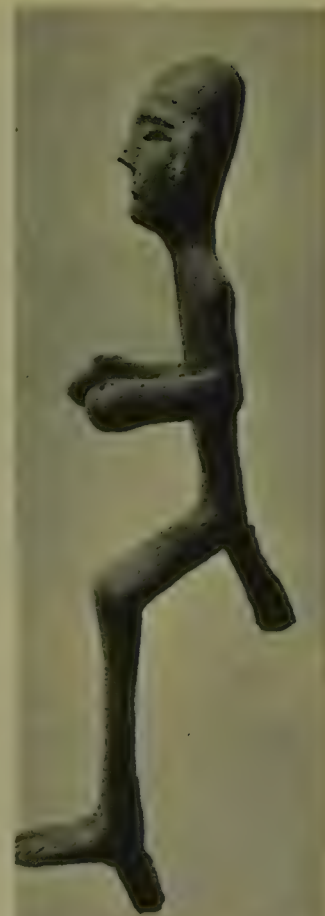


FIG. 1. A BRONZE FIGURINE OF A SEATED GOD FOUND IN THE DEBRIS OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE II BUILDING (FOURTEENTH TO THIRTEENTH CENTURIES B.C.) ON SITE A ON THE MOUND.

This little god is extremely like a pair found associated with a little bronze throne at Enkomi, in Cyprus, by Professor C. F. A. Schaeffer and published in our issue of May 31, 1952. These Enkomi figurines, one of which was a clumsy replacement for the other, were ascribed to the Sea-People and were dated to the twelfth and eleventh centuries B.C. The clumsier one had the same tenon at the end of the spine (to fit it to the seat of the throne) as the one shown above.



FIG. 2. A LOW-LEVEL AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA A ON THE MOUND, TAKEN AT THE END OF THE 1958 SEASON OF EXCAVATION.

On the right is Solomon's gate with the casemate wall leading down towards the centre. Left of centre is Ahab's pillared building, with a private house of the eighth century B.C. at top left. In the right foreground, a palatial building of the Late Bronze Age; and to the right of (and beneath) Ahab's building, a huge Middle Bronze Age II building.

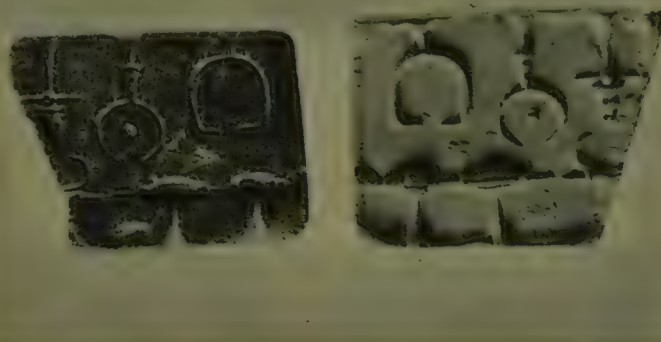


FIG. 3. (RIGHT) A MOULD FOR SMALL ITEMS OF JEWELLERY, EAR-RINGS, BEADS AND THE LIKE, FOUND IN THE LATE BRONZE AGE II BUILDING IN AREA A; AND (LEFT) A CAST THEREFROM.

only remains consisted of rubble foundations of tents and huts, numerous silos dug into the earth for the storage of pottery and grain, and crude ovens sometimes made of disused store jars. This establishes the significant point that after the Israelites' destruction of Canaanite Hazor, the city was not reconstructed as a solid fortified town until the time of Solomon, as recounted in the Bible (Kings I, IX, 15). Moreover, the fact that some nomadic Israelites did settle there temporarily, as far back as the middle of the twelfth century, helps to confirm another theory. It seems to me to indicate that the contemporary Israelite settlements found in Galilee belonged to the "post conquest" period and were not the result of a peaceful infiltration prior to the conquest, as some scholars hold. Very little was found in

the big trench which we began in the 1956 season east of the Solomonite casemate wall. All three fields yielded important results (Fig. 2).

Below the Solomonite building (stratum X) we came across the ovens and silos of the first Israelite settlement (stratum XII) above the ruins of the last Canaanite city (Fig. 15). These silos and ovens had been built on accumulated dirt which had been levelled. This proves that a gap of several decades must have elapsed—during which the dirt had accumulated—between the destruction of the Canaanite city and the first Israelite attempt to resettle it. No remains of stratum XI had been in Area A, which further proves the limited size of this settlement.

Below the remains of stratum XII we came upon the Canaanite strata with richer Canaanite finds than in Area B. Here again, as in the lower city, we found two belonging to the Late Bronze Age II (1400-1200). The later one (stratum XIII) (Fig. 5) was much poorer than the earlier (stratum XIV) belonging to the fourteenth century, i.e., the el-Amarna period. Stratum XIII consisted of several buildings and constructions which partially used relics from the previous buildings and showed a certain decline after the grandeur of Hazor in the el-Amarna period. Enough was discovered to indicate that here as in the lower city, the reconstructed city continued to exist until the middle or the second half of the thirteenth century, B.C. Two of the most interesting finds of Area A were discovered at this level, although both belong originally to the earlier stratum.

The first is a tall *stèle* or a sacred stone pillar, set up in the earlier city but used also by the later occupants; when found, its top was off, as if it had been deliberately chopped away (Fig. 11). This was probably part of the idol-destruction carried out by the conquering Israelites. The other object, although found incomplete, is one of the finest pieces of art found at [Continued overleaf.]

A GOD AND A HIGH-PLACE OF IDOLATROUS ISRAELITES—AT HAZOR.

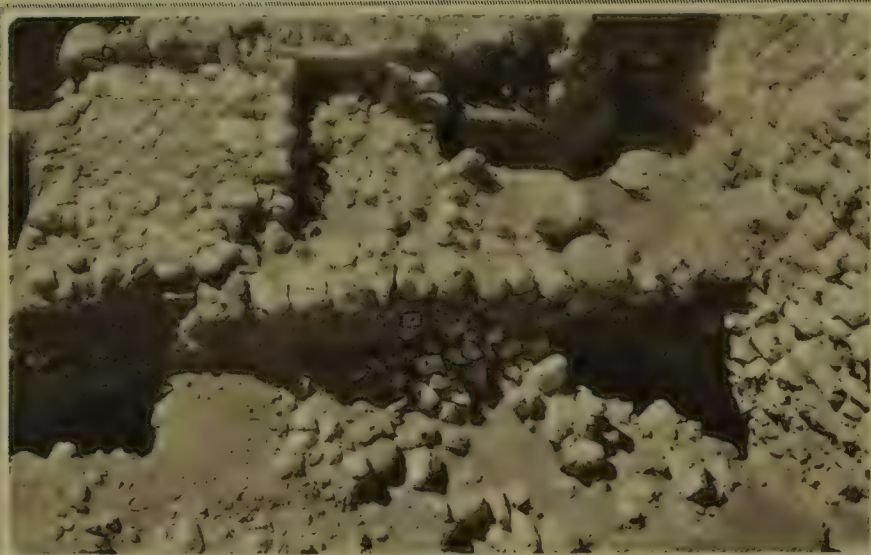


FIG. 4. A UNIQUE DISCOVERY: A HIGH PLACE OF IDOLATROUS ISRAELITES, FOUND IN STRATUM XI (ELEVENTH-EARLY TENTH CENTURIES B.C.) IN AREA B. SEE ALSO FIGS. 7 AND 9 FOR VOTIVES AND A GOD FOUND THERE.



FIG. 5. IN AREA A ON THE MOUND. BESIDE THE PILLARED HALL ARE WALLS OF LATE BRONZE II (CANAANITE) BUILDING OVERLYING A MIDDLE BRONZE STRUCTURE. THIS SEASON'S WORK HAS SHOWN MUCH OF THE MOUND'S EARLY HISTORY.

Continued. Hazor. It is part of a basalt orthostat of exactly the same dimensions and features as the lion orthostat from the area H Temple described above. It bears the sculptured head of what seems to be a lioness (Fig. 16). It is a door orthostat which belonged originally to a palatial building in stratum XIV, which enables us to correlate this fourteenth-century structure with the temple of Ib, and the thirteenth-century stratum XIII with the reconstructed temple in Ia. This palatial building of stratum XIV, whose remains covered the whole area of excavations, was only partially uncovered since the rest of it extended outside the excavated area. Nevertheless, enough was found to give us the following pattern: a large entrance in the east, consisting of a fine stone-built staircase and gate, led to a fenced court on the south. In the northern section was another court which gave access to the rooms of the main building which were west of it. Below the Solomonic gate, we found an entrance built of well-dressed basalt orthostats and sill-slabs put together by a master-mason (Fig. 10). The orthostats, with the drilled holes at their top to take the joints of the brick-and-wood construction of the walls, are identical with those of the orthostat temple, a further proof of the link in this Canaanite period between the upper and lower cities. The southern part of the building complex consisted of a largely finely-paved cobbled court (Fig. 5). Its purpose became apparent only when we found a huge underground water reservoir between this and the fenced court. It was fed by waters during the rainy season which accumulated in the paved court and flowed into the reservoir. The fine basalt inlet was still well preserved within the inner walls of the reservoir (Fig. 13). The reservoir itself [Continued below.



(Right.) FIG. 7. PRESUMABLY WORSHIPPED BY THE IDOLATROUS ISRAELITES OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY: A BRONZE MALE DEITY, STILL CORRODED TO A LUGGED AXE AND FOUND IN THE CULT-PLACE (FIG. 4) IN AREA B.



FIG. 6. A LOW-LEVEL AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA B, AT THE WESTERN END OF THE MOUND. SOLOMON'S CASEMATE WALL IS AT TOP AND BOTTOM, PEKAH'S ADDITIONAL WALL AND TOWER RIGHT, AND AHAB'S CITADEL IN THE CENTRE. AT THE BOTTOM LEFT IS THE SMALL ISRAELITE CULT-PLACE (FIG. 4).

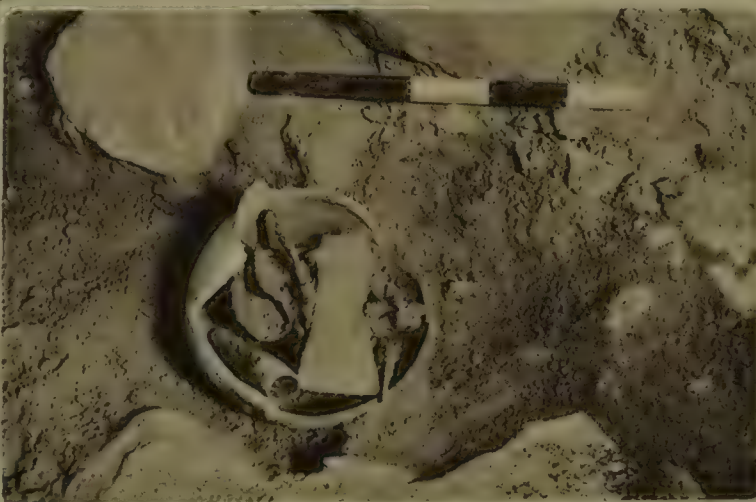


FIG. 9. IN THE ISRAELITE CULT-PLACE: A POT WITH A GROUP OF BRONZE VOTIVES, INCLUDING THE LUGGED AXE AND GOD, A BUTT OF A LANCE AND A DAGGER.



FIG. 8. TWO PROTO-AEOLIC CAPITALS, ORIGINALLY USED IN AHAB'S CITADEL (NINTH CENTURY) IN AREA B AND LATER USED TO SHELTER AN OVEN.

Continued. is about 30 metres long and its walls are finely plastered. It is of two parts: a large tunnel hewn out of the rock, ending in three chambers forming a trefoil; and a vaulted corridor leading into the tunnel with steps, some of which were built and others cut in the rock. The basalt water inlet is an integral part of one of the corridor walls. The reservoir has a capacity of about 150 cubic metres. To fill it, with an average Palestine rainfall of 500 mm., the cobbled floor area would have to be at least 300 square metres. This is about the size of the area discovered by us. This reservoir must have served the occupants of the palatial building in time of siege. Similar techniques of collecting rain water were observed by us in the lower city even in the private houses. Incidentally, it is probable that the reservoir tunnel may originally have been a tomb cave, and converted into a reservoir by plastering its walls and building the additional corridor in the fourteenth century. We got our biggest surprise in this area by being curious as to why the natural rock was much higher than we had anticipated. This prompted us to change our original plans and try and reach the earliest settlement on the mound. We were well rewarded. For this effort has given us the complete history of Hazor from its beginning to its end. From this "Operation Rock-bottom" the following results emerge: 1. Stratum XV proved to be of the fifteenth century, and corresponded to level II in the lower city. We found a palatial building here, too, its thick walls built mainly of bricks which were partially re-used in the similar building of stratum XIV. [Continued opposite.

HAZOR BELOW SOLOMON'S AND AHAB'S BUILDINGS; AND A BASALT LIONESS.

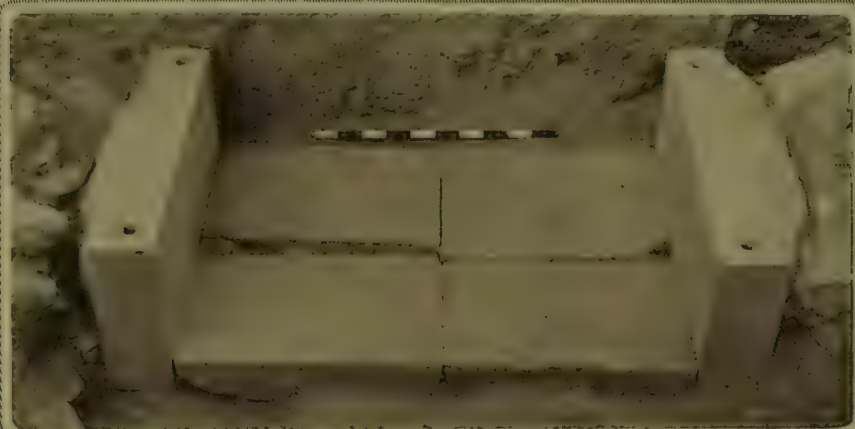


FIG. 10. A WELL-PRESERVED ORTHOSTAT ENTRANCE OF BASALT (LIKE THE TEMPLE OF AREA H) LEADING TO THE LATE BRONZE AGE II BUILDING, RECENTLY FOUND IN AREA A.



FIG. 11. FOUND NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF FIG. 10. AN UPRIGHT CULT STONE OF BASALT, WITH THE TOP CUT OFF AND A VOTIVE BOWL IN SITU AT THE FOOT.

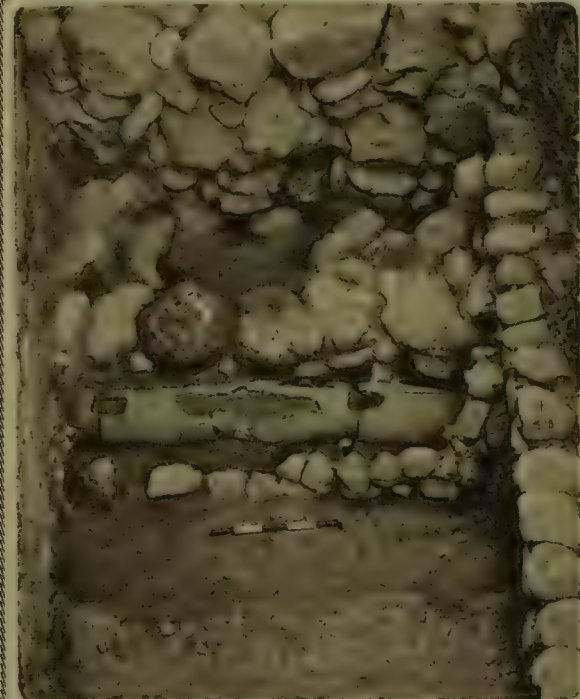


FIG. 12. AT THE BOTTOM OF THE DEEP EXPLORATORY TRENCH NEAR AREA A: A MIDDLE BRONZE II DRAINAGE BUILT OF POTTERY SECTIONS NEAR THE ANCIENT CITY WALL.



FIG. 13. ORIGINALLY, IN MIDDLE BRONZE II, CUT FROM THE ROCK AS A TOMB, BUT IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY EXTENDED AND PLASTERED FOR USE AS A RESERVOIR.



FIG. 14. THE DEEP EXPLORATORY TRENCH SUNK TO THE EAST OF AREA A. AT THE BOTTOM, A COBBLED STREET AND A MIDDLE BRONZE AGE CITY WALL FOUNDATION.

Continued.] 2. Strata XVII and XVI consisted of two floors representing two periods of occupation of a huge Middle Bronze II building (eighteenth-sixteenth century B.C.). This was either a fort or a palace, similar in dimensions and technique of construction to the one of the same period found last year in Area F. The thick walls of this building situated south of the building of strata XV were of considerable height. They were used by the Late Bronze population sometimes for other than structural purposes. Two stone steps, built in stratum XIII leading to the top of these walls, suggest their use as a platform of some kind, possibly a Bamah, or High-Place (Fig. 5). This building serves as further proof of the magnitude of Hazor already during this Hyksos period, when the Lower City, too, was established, and suggests how Hazor developed into the biggest of all the cities in Palestine. 3. Immediately below these strata, we found in stratum XVIII a large quantity of pottery of the Middle Bronze Age I (2100-1900) but, alas, no buildings to go with it. Nevertheless, this discovery is of historical importance, for it is at this period that the first mention of Hazor appears in ancient documents, i.e., in the earlier group of Egyptian Execration texts. The absence of this pottery would have cast doubt on the association of Hazor of the Egyptian sources, with the site excavated by us. 4. Immediately below this stratum we found three strata of buildings, the lowest (stratum XXI) built on the rock. Its houses were the first to be built at Hazor, some time in the second quarter of the third millennium B.C. The other two (XX-XXI) consisted of "Khirbet Kerak Ware" typical of the early Bronze Age III (twenty-sixth-twenty-fourth century B.C.). There would thus appear to be a gap in the history of the city between the end of the third millennium and the occupation in stratum XVIII at the beginning of the second millennium. With the excavation of this area, the number of strata of Hazor reached twenty-one, covering a span in time of nearly 2500 years. This conclusion was further confirmed in our dig in the big trench, east of the casemate wall (Fig. 14). Here, too, we managed to reach the rock and find upon it the first settlement of Hazor. But the prize find of this dig was a tremendous city wall, 25 ft. wide, built of bricks on a stone foundation and covered with very fine plaster. It was built in three sections, the outer and inner ones very well and neatly laid out while the centre one was rather crude. This city wall with a fine drainage system (Fig. 12), made of clay-pipes, found nearby, was constructed some time in the Middle Bronze II period and must have served as the innermost wall guarding the heart of the Acropolis. Its construction was so sturdy that it must also have been used in the Late Bronze Age, and it is even possible that in Solomon's times it served as a revetment to hold the terrace on which his walls were built.

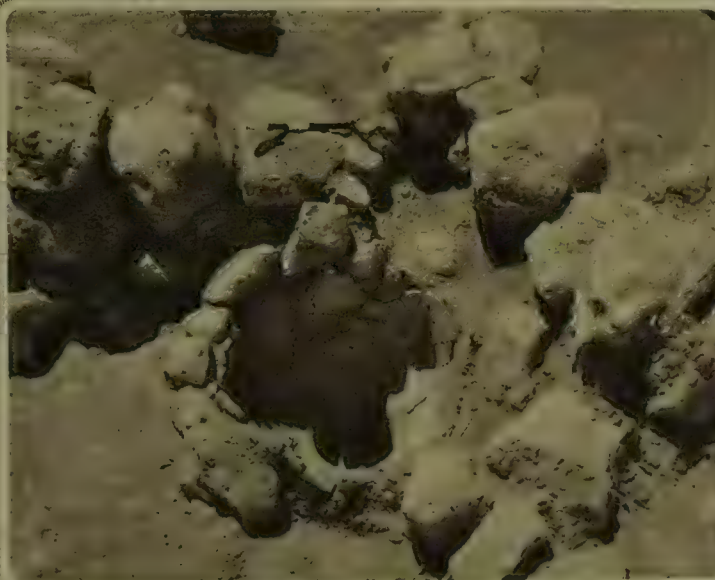


FIG. 15. AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF HAZOR BY JOSHUA, A POOR ISRAELITE SETTLEMENT AROSE, IN WHICH BROKEN STORAGE JARS WERE USED AS OVENS LIKE THIS.



FIG. 16. A MAGNIFICENT MATE TO THE LION ORTHOSTAT FOUND IN THE AREA H TEMPLE: A SPLENDID LIONESS HEAD IN BASALT—FOURTEENTH CENTURY, AREA A.



AMID the seven miles of galleries in the Victoria and Albert Museum—a distance which can seem like seventy or seven hundred if you have not learnt to concentrate upon a single subject at a time—there is one which provides quite exceptional graces of form, material and colour. This is the 100 ft. or so devoted partly to the tin-enamelled pottery, partly to the porcelain, of France, wherein some few dozen singularly



FIG. 1. AN EXTREMELY RARE FAIENCE DISH FROM LYONS, DATED 1582 AND MADE BY ITALIAN POTTERS, WHICH MIGHT WELL BE THOUGHT TO BE A PIECE OF ITALIAN MAIOLICA. (16½ ins. diameter.)

beautiful manifestations of the art of the kiln glow softly in a luminous silence.

The pottery is a particularly choice collection, thanks to some extent to the Stuart Davis bequest. What the Italians call *maiolica*, the Dutch *delft*, ourselves English *Delft*, the French know as *faience* (from Faenza); all belong to the same family—i.e., tin-enamelled ware, and though the craft was everywhere spread by emigrant Italian potters, each country soon developed its own particular style—or rather, styles.

The French variety is not very well known in these islands, largely because it was so rarely exported, so that whereas most of us are aware of the characteristics of Sèvres porcelain, comparatively few of us have any close acquaintance with the more humble pottery, nor does it appear with any frequency in the auction rooms. Naturally, it has been discussed and written about a great deal in France, and there is a magnificent series of pieces in the museum at Rouen (and no doubt in other pottery centres also). In English by far the best introduction known to me is the Faber monograph by Arthur Lane, published in 1948 and duly noted on this page at the time.

It so happens that a sale at Sotheby's—it will be over before these notes appear in print—contains several unusually nice pieces, one of them the dated dish of Fig. 1, which is a document of some importance as well as a distinguished thing of its kind. At first sight anyone would be forgiven for putting it down as a late 16th-century dish from Venice or Urbino—indeed, it is typically Italian in style and feeling; but it bears a Latin inscription on the base, the date 1582 and Léon—that is, Lyons. It has long since been established that Italian potters settled early at Lyons, but recent French writers seem to have favoured Nevers as the place where most of the Italian-style dishes were made. The appearance of a

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

By FRANK DAVIS.

FRENCH FAIENCE.

dated example unquestionably from Lyons will no doubt lead to a reappraisal of some at least of the pieces hitherto classified as Nevers. The design—the story of Aaron's rod from Exodus, Chapter VII—is from a wood-cut which appeared in a book published in Lyons in 1558 and is carried out in the characteristic maiolica colours—blue, manganese, pale green, ochre and grey. Pharaoh sits in the centre before a Renaissance building; to his right are Moses, Aaron and a companion; to his left the Egyptian magicians, while before him Aaron's rod, turned into a snake, is about to swallow the other three. The figures are elongated in the mannered fashion of the period and the scene is not confined to the centre of the plate but carried over the rim. In short, nothing specifically French about it at all, except its place of manufacture.

It seems clear enough, if only from documentary evidence, that both coloured wares and the white undecorated—or sparsely decorated—kind which originated at Faenza were being made at Lyons by Italian potters before this date. A certain Domenico Tardessir reached Lyons from Faenza in 1574 and started a pothouse there in partnership with Giulio Gambini of the same town; the latter doubtless is the Jules Gambin who moved to Nevers in 1588, where he joined up with another Italian, Augustin Conrade, one of three brothers from near Genoa. Moreover, when Henri III visited Lyons in 1582 the City Fathers hired a service of white earthenware (*terre blanche*) to grace the banquet table from the local potters; in other words, the industry was already well established.

So much for this imposing dish, except for this not uninteresting circumstance: I understand it was bought from some emporium in the north of England as a piece of decoration, neither buyer nor seller knowing it was anything out of the ordinary. All the same, however exciting such a piece may be to the industry's historians, most of us are likely to derive more pleasure from some of the wares of nearly two centuries later when the *faience* factories, though they could scarcely be expected to foresee the future, were destined either to disappear or to change their technique in the face of competition from English bone china; tin-enamel pottery, however agreeable to see and to handle, could not survive the ordinary hazards of hot water and kitchen sinks either in England or on the Continent.

Of all the later factories those of Marseilles produced some uncommonly attractive wares, remarkable for the refreshing originality of colour and design, with shell-fish, as befits a great seaport, and sprays of flowers often happily combined in a single decorative scheme. There is a particularly fine example of a Marseilles tureen painted in enamel colours in the Victoria and Albert Museum collection, and here in Fig. 2 is another. The flower sprays are in brilliant colours in panels edged with puce moulded scrolls, the border with chains of blue husks. The cover is surmounted by a knop formed as a crayfish and a mullet.

At one time during the 18th century there were as many as eleven factories making *faience* at Marseilles (a few of them porcelain also), and

of those eleven the proprietor of that which produced this tureen remains in the memory for a very special reason. The piece is marked *VP* in black, which stands for *Veuve Perrin*. The widow Perrin, née Pierrette Caudelot, must have been a woman of extraordinary courage and ability, for her husband died leaving her with three young children, yet she managed the business with complete success from the day of her husband's death in 1748 until her own in 1793. Mr. Lane notes that in the absence of the monogram *VP* it is impossible to distinguish between the work of the *veuve Perrin* and of her contemporaries.

The sale also contains two figures of a Chinaman and a European lady from the *faience* factory at Strasbourg, showing how lively such things could be. Dating presumably from about the middle of the 18th century, the two figures are decorated in puce, green and yellow, and each bends slightly forward from the weight of a basket on its back. The figures are, in fact, vases for flowers, with the baskets as the apertures.

It is fascinating to dawdle amid the great variety of the V. and A. pieces and to note how very marked is the difference between the characteristic style of one district and another, a difference which is particularly noticeable during the 18th century between that of Strasbourg in the east and the delicate grace of, say, Marseilles in the south. This is partly because of the dominance of a brilliant crimson at Strasbourg, partly because by the 1740's certainly, the majority of the shapes seem to be decidedly clumsy. But this borderland factory, under the direction of the Hannong family from its foundation in 1721 until its demise in 1780, had a great influence upon all its neighbours both east and west, for it was the first to experiment successfully with the full range of enamel colours—the normal practice by about 1750, and tempting the *faïenciers* to try and



FIG. 2. A MARSEILLES FAIENCE TUREEN AND COVER WITH MANY COLOURED ENAMELS, SIGNED *VP*. ANOTHER OF THE PIECES FROM THE SALE OF CONTINENTAL FAIENCE AT SOTHEBY'S. (Height: 13½ ins.)

compete in their coarser material with the smooth brilliance of porcelain. This demanded two firings. The earlier palette was confined to shades of green, blue, purple, yellow and orange. These could stand the high temperature firing which the French call "*grand feu*." But vermilion red, crimson, pink and gilding required a low temperature "*petit feu*." In the earlier method the colours were applied to the glaze before firing; they would melt into the glaze in the kiln. In the later method the pot would be glazed and fired first and then painted in colours and fired a second time at the lower temperature.

ON PUBLIC VIEW—THE SUMPTUOUS GOLD REGALIA OF A BURMESE KING.



AN ATTRACTIVE FINIAL ORNAMENT SET WITH RUBIES: PART OF THE BURMESE ROYAL REGALIA NOW ON PUBLIC VIEW IN THE NEW SOUTH-EAST ASIAN GALLERY OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM. IT ONCE BELONGED TO KING THEBAW (1876-1885).



THE KING'S CEREMONIAL HEAD-DRESS IN THIN GOLD AND GOLD THREAD, SET WITH PRECIOUS STONES: PART OF THE UNIQUE TREASURE BROUGHT FROM MANDALAY IN 1885.



A GOLDEN VESSEL IN THE FORM OF A HAMSA, OR SACRED GOOSE, STUDDED WITH PRECIOUS STONES: FROM THE REGALIA OF THE BURMESE KING THEBAW.



AN ORNAMENTAL BETEL-BOX SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS AND RUBIES IN PROFUSION: ONE OF THE FEW PIECES OF GOLD-WORK ALMOST UNDAMAGED.



IN GOLD OPEN-WORK SET WITH CLUSTERS OF PRECIOUS STONES: THE GOLDEN SLIPPERS OF A BURMESE KING NOW ON PUBLIC VIEW IN LONDON.

THE new gallery of South-East Asian art in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, which was open to the public on March 18 contains among its many exhibits the amazing gold regalia formerly in the palace of the Burmese King Thebaw (1876-1885) at Mandalay. This sumptuous regalia, heavily set with precious and semi-precious stones, shows remarkable hybrid influences of European and Indian craftsmanship, and is unique among works of art. King Thebaw, the last of the Burmese monarchs, was deported to India by the British Expeditionary Force in 1885, following a violent anti-British Proclamation which he had issued to his subjects. This regalia became the property of the Indian Government, who at first proposed to sell it by public auction but who were subsequently persuaded to ensure its public preservation by making it over to the South Kensington Museum, in London. After 1890 it for years occupied a small overcrowded space in the old India Museum, in the Imperial Institute Road, now demolished. Since 1939 the regalia has not been on public view, and is now for the first time being given the space and prominence worthy of its splendour. Also in the gallery are works of art from Nepal, Tibet and Indonesia. Among the Indonesian objects are some Javanese musical instruments, and a number of shadow-puppets displayed in shadow projection as they would be seen in actual performance.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



NEW LIGHT ON EEL-MIGRATION.

By MAURICE BURTON, D.Sc.

WHAT may well be called the mystery of the common eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) is at least 2000 years old. According to Léon Bertin (in "Eels": Cleaver-Hume Press, 1956) Aristotle may have known that adult eels go down to the sea and young eels return to fresh water. But between the time of Aristotle and the latter part of the eighteenth century, the how and why of their breeding habits was the subject for speculation, much of which was pure fantasy. The remarkable thing was that the reproductive organs of eels remained undiscovered until Mondini, at Bologna in 1777, identified the ovaries in a female eel, and it was not until 1874 that a Polish naturalist, Syraki, found a sexually-mature male. Meanwhile, in 1856, a German naturalist, Kaup, gave the name *Leptocephalus brevirostris* to a small fish caught in the Straits of Messina, which, forty years later, the Italians Grassi and Calandruccio proved was the larva of an eel. Since that time the larval eel has been spoken of as a leptocephalus.

In 1904, the Dane Johannes Schmidt, in the research ship *Thor*, caught a leptocephalus off the Faroes. The following year, working farther

migrate in an easterly direction it would undergo metamorphosis in mid-Atlantic. The assumption was that in either case the misguided larvæ would perish.

There was no direct evidence for this hypothesis, since no leptocephali of the American species have been found in mid-Atlantic and none of the European species found off the American coast. Another gap in the evidence was that no eggs have been found except four collected in 1925 from 500 fathoms at a point north-west of what is supposed to be the spawning grounds. These were kept under laboratory conditions but only one larva was reared, which had the number of vertebrae of the American eel. Two other gaps in the evidence are that no adult eels have been taken in the open ocean, and no eels in full breeding-dress have been seen, although eels injected with hormones in the laboratory have shown what this should be.

Nobody doubts that the account of the breeding migrations of the two North Atlantic species, so carefully and laboriously put together by Schmidt, is anything but substantially correct. There can be no doubt that the two species are derived from spawning

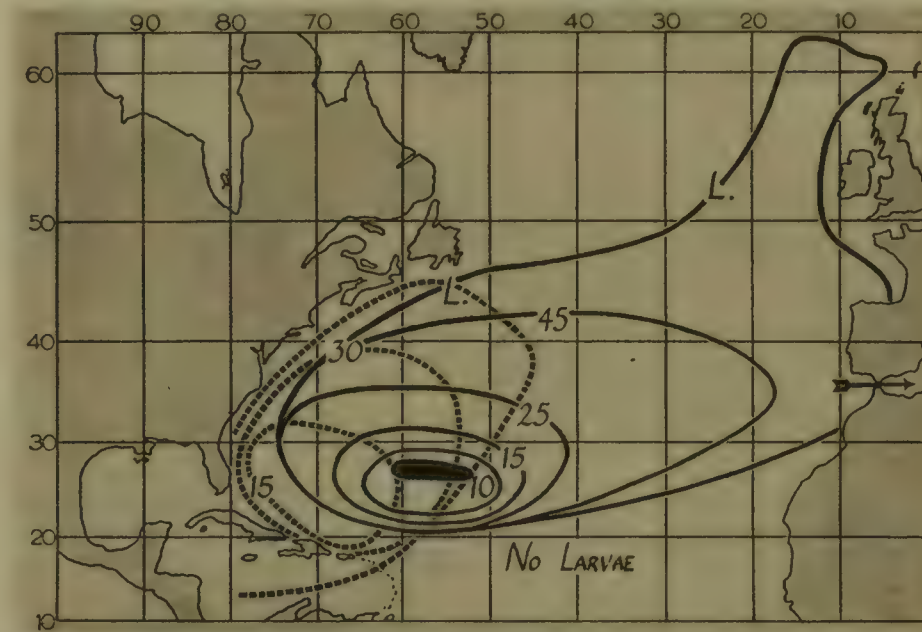
20° to 30° N. and between 200 to 350 fathoms depth, those larvæ hatching in the southern part of the grounds will be subject to different temperatures to those hatching in the northern part. By analogy with a mass of evidence from other species of fish, this could be sufficient to account for the difference between the 103-111 vertebrae (average 107) of the American eel and the 110-119 vertebrae (average 115) of the European eel. Added to this, the current-system in that part of the Atlantic is such that larvæ hatching in the southern part of the spawning ground will be carried towards the American coast. Those in the northern part, which by reason of the lower temperatures in those waters will have the larger number of vertebrae, will be carried on the inside of the current-system east and north-east across the Atlantic, towards the coasts of Europe.

This fresh appraisal of the problem is supported by a number of considerations, two only of which need be added here. The first is that the lower temperatures encountered in the northern part of the spawning area could not only be held responsible for the increased number of vertebrae, and other anatomical differences between the American and European larvæ, they could also, conceivably, retard development as a whole, thus accounting for the more than two years of larval life in the European eel as compared with the twelve months



A NEW THEORY PROPOUNDING A COMMON ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EEL: A MAP SHOWING THE ATLANTIC SURFACE CURRENTS WHICH AFFECT THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EEL (*ANGUILLA*).

Diagrams reproduced by courtesy of "Nature" and of Dr. Denys W. Tucker.



SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LARVÆ OF THE EEL; —, *A. ANGUILLA*; ---, *A. ROSTRATA*: A MAP WITH THE LIMITS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF LARVÆ OF THE INDICATED MM. LENGTHS SHOWN BY MEANS OF CURVES. THE BLACK AREA SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWLY-HATCHED EUROPEAN EEL PRELARVÆ. CURVES L MARK THE LIMITS FOR UNMETAMORPHOSED LARVÆ.

south, he caught leptocephali not in ones but in hundreds. He caught them by the hundred in 1906 in the Bay of Biscay, and during the period 1906 to 1920 Schmidt brought together evidence which could be resolved into a coherent story. Told briefly it was that in late summer and autumn the adult eels of Europe and the Mediterranean countries make their way down the rivers to the sea, to make a journey of 3000 miles or more to the Sargasso Sea to spawn. They do not return, but the larvæ hatching from their eggs make the return journey. These, the leptocephali, reach the coasts of Europe and there change into elvers, just under 3 ins. long and, by now, three years old, which ascend the rivers to feed and grow before, in their turn, setting off into the Western Atlantic on their own breeding migration.

The American eel, distinguished from the European eel mainly in having a smaller number of vertebrae (an average of 107 against 115 for the European eel), carries out a similar migration to spawn in an area in the Western Atlantic which overlaps that of the breeding ground of the European eel. Its eggs, on hatching, produce leptocephali that return to the eastern coasts of North America, taking only a year on the journey.

In the Western Atlantic the larvæ of both species may be found, and it was natural to ask how the two species sort themselves out. The orthodox explanation was that if the larva of the European eel happens to travel in a westerly direction it will reach the American coast long before it is ready to change into the elver. Conversely, if the larva of the American eel should

grounds in the Western Atlantic, and that no adult eels return from their breeding migration.

Writing in *Nature* (February 21, 1959) recently, Dr. Denys Tucker, of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), has suggested how some of the anomalies in the story might be explained. He stresses that American and European eels are extremely closely related, and that their larvæ are outwardly so alike as to be hardly distinguishable. He points out, however, that the American eel, with only a short distance to go to its spawning ground, is nowhere near as advanced into breeding condition when it enters the sea as is the European eel which has the longer distance to go. This, as he justifiably points out, is the reverse of what should be expected. He postulates, therefore, that the adult European eels never reach the spawning ground but die off in the ocean, that the American and European eels belong to one species, that the eels found in Europe are recruited from larvæ hatching from eggs laid exclusively by American eels, and that the differences, as in the number of vertebrae, are solely the consequence of environmental conditions in the early larval stages.

Tucker does nothing to upset the value of Schmidt's original work on this problem, and revolutionary as his ideas appear on first reading they go no further than to seek a new explanation for some of the gaps in Schmidt's story. It is known, for example, that changes in the temperature of the water in which other fish larvæ develop can induce changes in the number of vertebrae, even in larvæ from the same parents. Since the spawning ground of the two eels extends from

larval life of the American eel. The second has already been mentioned. It is probably the one which first focussed Tucker's attention on this new line of thought.

It has already been noted here that the adult European eels descending the rivers on their spawning migration are more advanced in breeding condition. This is shown by many changes in the body, which takes on a silver coloration, while the eye becomes very large, the pectoral fins elongate, the gut degenerates and the skeleton becomes demineralised. Such eels, Dr. Tucker thinks, could not be considered fit to make a long sea journey ending in spawning, a process which normally takes place when an animal is at the height of its vigour. The American eel does not show this degeneration, yet it has not so far to go.

There are, however, two drawbacks to the new theory. If the changes in the body of the European eel are because it is in advanced breeding condition, it is surprising that the reproductive organs should be so immature that there was difficulty in identifying them. The second drawback is that if there are mass-deaths of European eels it is surprising that so little has been seen of these. The author of this new theory can only tell us that "Heavy eel-mortalities have been observed even in the Mediterranean," and then, to quote from a record for February 1655: "In consequence of excessively stormy weather this month many thousands of dead eels were cast out upon the banks of North Loch, at Edinburgh. . . ." Chance has played a very large part in the unfolding of the rest of the story. Perhaps we have to wait for chance to fill in this gap.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE AND EVENTS IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



NEW SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF MINEWORKERS.

Mr. Will Paynter, aged 54, has been elected General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers. He is a Communist, and succeeds Mr. Arthur Horner, also a Communist. The office is one of the most important in the trade union movement. An effort had been made during the election to secure the return of a non-Communist.



AN ACTIVE LIFE IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS: THE LATE LADY LAYTON.

Lady Layton, the wife of Lord Layton, died on March 18. After a brilliant career at Cambridge she began to play an active part in politics, first in the Women's Suffrage Movement and then in the Liberal Party. She spent much of her life working with the League of Nations and, more recently, on the Executive of the United Nations Association.



DEATH OF A CANADIAN MINISTER: MR. SIDNEY SMITH.

Mr. Sidney Smith, Canadian Minister of External Affairs, died suddenly on March 17, aged 62. Formerly President of Toronto University, he was appointed to his ministerial post in 1957. An administrator rather than a scholar, he had announced, on taking up a political career, "I'm not going to trail those degrees around with me."



RESIGNATION OF CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE CHIEF: COLONEL NICHOLSON.

After a difference of opinion with the Government over Newfoundland, Colonel Leonard Nicholson, Commissioner of the celebrated Royal Canadian Mounted Police, resigned his post on March 16. The Government had refused to send police reinforcements to deal with disorders among loggers. Colonel Nicholson has been head of the R.C.M.P. since 1951.



(Left.)

A NEW CHAIRMAN OF BRITISH ALUMINIUM. Lord Plowden will become Chairman of British Aluminium after his term as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority expires in December. Lord Plowden, created a life Peer in January, will also become Vice-Chairman of Tube Investments, who, together with Reynolds Metals, recently gained control of British Aluminium.



ON A TWO-DAY VISIT TO LONDON: MR. SAMIR RIFAI, PRIME MINISTER OF JORDAN (LEFT), WITH MR. PROFUMO AND THE JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Samir Rifai, Prime Minister of Jordan, arrived in London on March 18 on his way to join King Hussein in the United States. He is seen here with Mr. John Profumo, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (centre), and Mr. Ihsan Hashin, the Jordanian Ambassador (right).

(Right.)

ELECTED AT HARROW EAST: COM. MANDER COURTNEY.

The Government has retained its seat in the Harrow East by-election which was caused by the resignation of the Conservative member, Mr. Ian Harvey. Commander A. Courtney had a majority of 2220, as compared with the Conservative majority of 3600 in the General Election. 68.9 per cent. of the electorate voted.



(Left.)

ELECTED AT BELFAST EAST: MR. S. McMASTER.

Mr. S. McMaster, the Ulster Unionist candidate in the Belfast East by-election, had a majority of 5260 over his Labour opponent, and so retained the seat for the Government. There was no Sinn Fein candidate. At the General Election the Ulster Unionist candidate won a majority of 13,897 in a much larger poll.

(Right.)

AN EMPEROR'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED: PRINCESS SUGA.

Princess Suga of Japan has become engaged to the former Count Hisanaga Shimazu. Aged twenty, and a student of English Literature she is the youngest daughter of the Emperor, and the sister of Crown Prince Akihito, whose marriage will take place on April 20. She is expected to be married in the autumn.



THE GRAND NATIONAL: MR. AND MRS. J. E. BIGG WITH OXO, THE WINNER, AFTER THE RACE AT AINTREE ON MARCH 21.

The owner of this year's Grand National winner was Mr. J. E. Bigg, who is a Bedfordshire farmer. Oxo, believed to be one of the largest horses to win the National, measures 17 hands 2 ins., and was bought for Mr. Bigg by W. Stephenson (the winner's trainer) for £3200 at Newmarket in 1957.



HAITI'S NEW AMBASSADOR IN LONDON: MONSIEUR COLBERT BONHOMME.

Monsieur Colbert Bonhomme, who is Haiti's new Ambassador to Great Britain, is seen here about to enter the carriage outside his London Embassy, on his way to Buckingham Palace to present his credentials to the Queen on March 13. He was accompanied to the Palace by Mme. Bonhomme, who was also received by Her Majesty the Queen.



RESIGNATION OF THE DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH: DR. LOWE.

Dr. John Lowe has resigned as Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, because of ill-health. Born in Canada, he was the first Rhodes Scholar ever to become head of an Oxford college. In 1948 he succeeded Dr. Stallybrass as Vice-Chancellor of the University, but became seriously ill at the end of his term of office in 1951. Dr. Lowe is 59.

LAND, SEA AND AIR: NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND LANDMARKS OLD, AND YET-TO-BE.

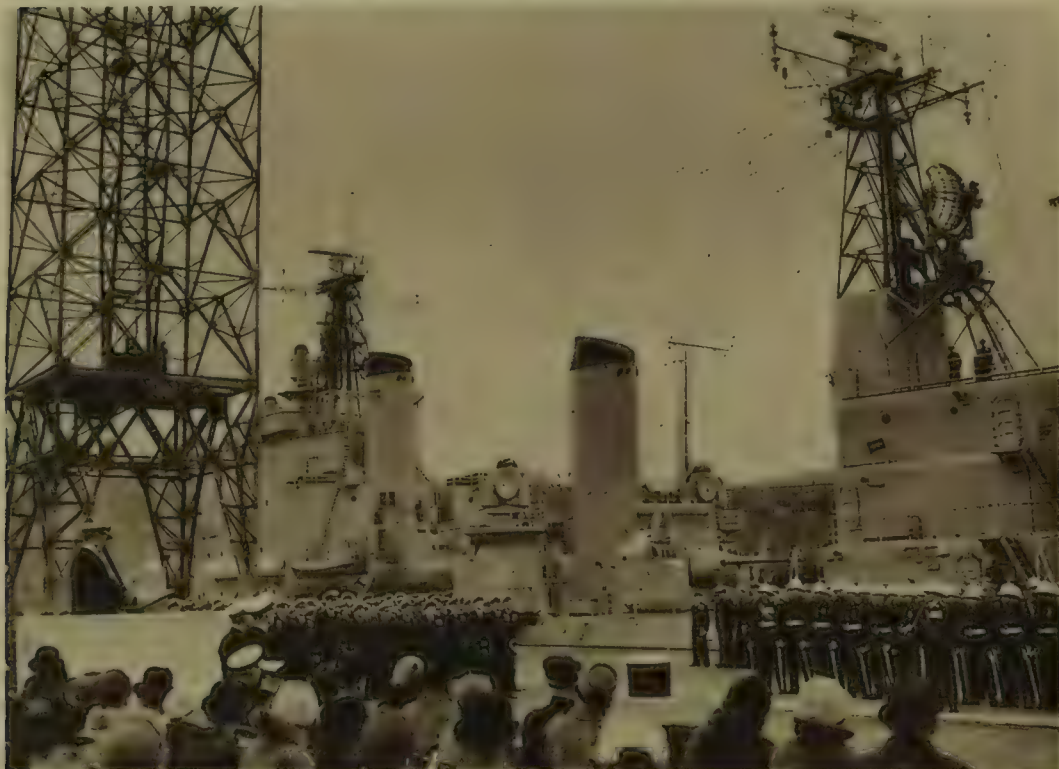


PROVISIONALLY ORDERED BY A U.S. AIRLINE: THE ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH AW650 ARGOSY FREIGHTER-COACH, WHICH MADE ITS FIRST FLIGHT A FEW WEEKS AGO. On February 23 the Hawker Siddeley Group announced that a provisional order for these new turboprop freighter-coach *Argosies* had been given by Riddle Airlines, Inc., of Miami. The number was not disclosed, but it is believed to be between four and six.



TO BE DEMOLISHED THIS YEAR: CHELSEA BARRACKS, ONE OF THE FOUR LONDON BARRACKS DUE FOR DEMOLITION IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

On March 18, the Earl of Onslow announced during a debate in the Lords that Chelsea, Knightsbridge, Wellington and Regent's Park barracks were due for demolition. Chelsea, built in 1861, will by 1962 be replaced with new modern accommodation, including two 14-storey blocks.



THE COMMISSIONING CEREMONY OF H.M.S. *TIGER*, THE FIRST OF A CLASS OF THREE AND THE LAST CONVENTIONAL CRUISERS THE NAVY WILL BUILD.

On March 18, H.M.S. *Tiger* was commissioned by her commanding officer, Captain R. E. Washbourn, who is a New Zealander. The cruiser can be "sealed off" to operate as a fighting unit even if a nuclear weapon were dropped nearby, and can steam for up to a fortnight under remote control.



THE TIGER'S HEAD—THE BADGE OF H.M.S. *TIGER* (9550 TONS), WHICH WAS COMMISSIONED AT THE CLYDEBANK YARD OF JOHN BROWN AND CO. ON MARCH 18.



DEMONSTRATING A SAFER METHOD OF LAUNCHING LIFE-RAFTS: AS ONE MOVES AWAY, ANOTHER IS LOWERED BY A SPECIALISED DERRICK—AT DUMBARTON.

To make life-rafts even more useful, especially when dealing with passengers, a launching method by derrick or davit has been devised and was tested on March 17 from the car ferry *Maid of Kent*. By this means the rafts can be water-borne from storage in 2 mins. 20 secs.



A TOWER FOR PICCADILLY CIRCUS: A MODEL OF THE DESIGN APPROVED BY THE L.C.C.'S TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR THE CAFE MONICO SITE.

This building, designed by Messrs. Cotton, Ballard and Blow in conjunction with the consulting architects, Messrs. J. G. L. Poulson, will occupy a site between Shaftesbury Avenue and Glasshouse Street, and demolition was due to begin on March 26. The maximum height is 172 ft.



THE VISIT TO LONDON OF THE ROYAL NAVY'S DARTMOUTH TRAINING SQUADRON: A HELICOPTER PICKING UP A MESSAGE FROM H.M.S. *VIGILANT* AS THE SQUADRON WAS SAILING TO THE CAPITAL FROM PLYMOUTH.

The Royal Navy's Dartmouth Training Squadron arrived in the Pool of London for a four-day visit on March 19. The Squadron consists of the frigates *Vigilant* and *Roebuck*, the destroyer *Carron*, and the minesweepers *Acute* and *Jewel*, and during the visit parties from the squadron's total of 700 officers, ratings, cadets and midshipmen were to make a series of visits ashore. Among the places to be visited were the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's, the Mint, the Tower of London, a newspaper office and the Old Bailey. It was the first visit to the Pool of London for the Squadron, which each year makes

three nine-week cruises. These normally include a trip to a foreign port, where meetings can be held with members of foreign naval academies. The programme for the cruises also covers weapon training and visits to specialist schools. Those undergoing training on the present cruise were drawn from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaya, and there were also a number of Iranian cadets from the Royal Navy training establishment H.M.S. *Thunderer*. The squadron superseded the training carrier H.M.S. *Triumph* in 1955.



IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN.



A HYBRID iris which I raised a few years ago, and about which I seem to remember having already written on this page, is rapidly coming into flower.

The plant is a cross between *Iris histrioides major* and *Iris reticulata*. Until now I had not christened it, but it is too good a plant to go through life nameless, so, in order to comply with convention, and in view of the poor dear being, as it were, a bastard, I will give it, here and now, a bastard name, compounded from its parents' names—*Iris histriolata*. On the other hand, I see no reason why I should not give it a more personal name. I might christen it *Iris* x "Clarence

HISTRIOLATA?

By CLARENCE ELLIOTT, V.M.H.

that I have mentioned I shall finally adopt for my hybrid. Last year the Floral Committee of the R.H.S. gave this plant a "Preliminary Commendation," an award with which I was well content, though I hope it may receive an Award of Merit when I am able to show it at its best. Unfortunately it seems unlikely that it will time its flowering to fit in with a fortnightly show this year. Meanwhile, I shall have to make up my mind as to which name it is to be given.

I wish the horticultural chemists, the fellows who invent liquid manures, sprays for fruit trees, and things of that sort, would produce an anti-scale-insect dope, a harmless, colourless, odourless liquid which one could spray or sponge on to the leaves of those plants on which scale insects batten. My clivias are martyrs to the pest, and unless I wash and hand-clean them fairly often they eventually look utterly sordid and revolting. Washing, cleaning and delousing the leaves of a big specimen clivia is a tedious task, for the little brown scales which house the actual insects have to be pushed off individually and then washed away with the sticky goo and the black grime which accumulate, and then the whole outfit has to be given a thorough douche from a watering-can, or an hour or so of steady rain in the garden. What I want is an anti-scale liquid which could be sponged on to the leaves, a liquid which would make the whole plant as utterly abhorrent to scale insects as they themselves are to me. Since writing the above I have learnt that a wash of nicotine and soap is recommended. It should be sponged on to all parts of the plant—all the above-ground parts, that is. I must try it. I have found that one of the advantages of writing about plants and gardening is that it drives one into

Quite recently I made the acquaintance of a species of citrus fruit which was new to me. I saw them in several fruit shops in London and, always ready and eager to try anything new to me in the fruit-line, I bought a few. They are saddled with the strange and not inappropriate name "ugli." They are about as large as good-sized grape-fruits, but they have thick, rugged skins, which were partly green and partly orange colour. I suspect that the greenness is due to their not having ripened fully before being gathered. The thick skins fit the actual fruit inside loosely, rather in the manner of a tangerine orange. The



THE DWARF AND STOCKY *IRIS HISTRIOIDES MAJOR*, ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF THE EARLY IRISES: THE SEED PARENT OF THE NEW HYBRID RAISED AND DISCUSSED BY MR. ELLIOTT.

Photograph by D. F. Merrett.

Elliott." I confess I am not a little proud of having raised so attractive and striking an iris, and, at the same time, I would feel honoured to give my name to the plant. *Iris* x "Clarence Elliott," alias *histriolata*, then, is intermediate between its parents. It has the dwarf, stocky habit of *histrioides major*, whilst the colour of the flowers is the rich violet of *reticulata*; in fact, if anything, it is even a shade richer and deeper. To my regret, however, the hybrid has not inherited the delicious violet fragrance of *reticulata*. Too bad.

But one can not count upon breeding all the virtues of both parents into one's hybrid productions. However, *Iris* x "Clarence Elliott" has inherited one most important trick from its seed parent *histrioides major*, and that is the habit of early flowering. Both come into bloom several weeks before *reticulata*. This difference in the time of flowering of *histrioides major* and *reticulata* presented a difficulty when I wished to marry the two. However, I got round it by bringing on a potful of *reticulata* under glass, so that its flowering coincided with that of *histrioides* in the open air. I am still doubtful as to which of the two names

finding out a great many things that one did not know before. For instance, I was not aware that the scale insects, together with mealy bug, constitute the Homopterous family Coccidæ.



THE RICH VIOLET *IRIS RETICULATA* WHICH FLOWERS A FEW WEEKS LATER THAN *IRIS HISTRIOIDES MAJOR*: THE NEW HYBRID *IRIS* IS A CROSS BETWEEN THE TWO.

Photograph by D. F. Merrett.

business part, the actual fruit, was paler than in most oranges, and there seemed to be fewer sections or "quarters," as they are so often mis-called. They were sweet and juicy, with a distinctive delicate flavour unlike that of any other citrus fruit that I have ever met. The fruit had, to my mind, one fault. You could chew and munch the quarters, and suck out their pleasant juice, but few would actually swallow the great amount of fibre that enclosed the "quarters." This was singularly tough and abundant. But what matter? Mere chewing on some well-flavoured and lasting substance is a not unpleasant occupation, though I must say the quantity of chewed ugli that accumulates on one's plate seems to make the fruit's name very appropriate.

I was unable to find out at any of the shops in which I saw uglis for sale where this fruit comes from. And I sincerely hope that they will continue to arrive, in such quantities that the price will fall to a reasonable level. Two shillings each for oranges whose actual eating parts are no larger than good Jaffa oranges is all very well for a novelty, but not for everyday enjoyment.

Selah.

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A 19TH-CENTURY MINOR MASTER OF ENGLISH LANDSCAPE: JAMES STARK.



"BACK OF STOKE MILLS" BY JAMES STARK (1794-1859); FROM THE CENTENARY EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTER'S WORK AT THE CASTLE MUSEUM, NORWICH. (Oil on panel: 17½ by 23½ ins.)



"VIEW ON THORPE RIVER," A PAINTING TYPICAL OF THE BEST OF THE NORWICH SCHOOL; IN THE COLLECTION OF THE CASTLE MUSEUM. (Oil on panel: 16½ by 22 ins.)



"TAKING UP EEL POTS"; ANOTHER OF THE FORTY-THREE WORKS BY JAMES STARK NOW IN THE CENTENARY EXHIBITION AT THE CASTLE MUSEUM, NORWICH, OPEN UNTIL APRIL 5. STARK WAS A PUPIL OF JOHN CROME. (Oil on canvas: 36 by 52 ins.)



"ROAD SCENE NEAR INTWOOD"; CHARACTERISTIC OF THE THEMES BELOVED BY THE NORWICH SCHOOL. (Oil on panel: 19½ by 16 ins.)



"THE STRID, BOLTON ABBEY"; A FINELY PAINTED STUDY FROM THE CASTLE MUSEUM, NORWICH. (Oil on canvas: 49½ by 39 ins.)



"CROMER"; ONE OF STARK'S BEST PAINTINGS. ALTHOUGH HE SPENT MANY YEARS OF HIS LIFE AWAY FROM NORFOLK, STARK IS ALWAYS CLAIMED AS A MEMBER OF THE NORWICH SCHOOL. (Oil on panel: 23 by 33 ins.)

The Norwich School produced some of England's best-loved landscape painters. They were distinguished less by originality and imagination than by a high technical competence and a deep sensitivity to the soft beauty of their native countryside. James Stark (1794-1859) was the pupil of the "Father" of the School, John Crome. To celebrate the centenary of his death, the Castle Museum, Norwich, have put on until April 5 a small

exhibition of his work, drawn from a number of private collections and from works in their permanent possession. Stark's landscapes show the strong influence of Crome, but unlike many of the Norwich School he did not spend most of his active life in his native county. He completed his studies in London, and after nine years in Norwich spent the rest of his life, first in London, then in Windsor, and finally in London again, where he died in 1859.

THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.

SPECULATORS' CORNER

By J. C. TREWIN.

IN Cornwall, and no doubt in other parts of the country as well, they used to be called "pumping folk," a phrase that has woven itself in and out of my life like the head of that inevitable monarch in the writings of Mr. Dick. Here I have begun with two clichés, one of them personal, the other so much of a commonplace that I would be afraid to use it again if it were not that Dickens (though maybe the membership of societies and the figures of circulating libraries can controvert this at once) seems to be less read than he was. Still, the television serials—"Our Mutual Friend" was the last—are probably collecting a new public. And I dare say there are places where daily Dickens readings belong to the natural order of life, as they did in Swinburne's later years at "The Pines," and (according to Mr. Waugh) in that Brazilian jungle where Tony Last read endlessly to the alarming Mr. Todd.

Clichés, pumping folk, Dickens: what is all this about? Frankly it is to gain time before talking of Kenneth Jupp's new work, "The Buskers," at the Arts Theatre. The buskers are a troupe of actors and musicians, so that explains "pumping folk." But clichés? Why clichés? (I hear the question in the accents of Moth when he says to Armado, "Why tender juvenal? Why tender juvenal?" in a Shakespearean passage usually misquoted). Simply because Mr. Jupp, in resolving gallantly to be different, and to avoid the rubbed phrase or the old approach, has found himself talking, unconsciously, in the styles of so many people that it would not startle me if somewhere during the night—though I missed it at the première—Dickens were not tossed in for good measure.

The influences I did seem to recognise were Pirandello, Beckett, and Saroyan, to which a pair of colleagues have added, between them, O'Neill, Williams (Tennessee) and Giraudoux. There are, I think, other names: it reminds me a little of the high old days when Stephen Phillips was Marlowe, Dante, Shakespeare and Sophocles. The difference is that Phillips was hailed as successor to all of these, whereas Mr. Jupp is said to "echo" a chosen team. It is, of course, very dangerous to discuss a play on these lines. "Echoes" are frequently quite unconscious; Mr. Jupp might well say with charged indignation that he had nobody in mind: he merely settled down to compose a piece for the theatre, entitled "The Buskers," and it is not his fault if critics begin now to drag in other names to show how well-read they are, or how acute is their hearing. In a way, we can sympathise with Mr. Jupp. He would have had the sympathy of Noël Coward, who wrote in 1925 that a celebrated critic seemed unable to talk of one dramatist "without mentioning at least sixty-five others in various stages of mental or physical decomposition." Coward added a parody:

"What matter that the self-same problem has been handled in . . . that scene of exquisite pathos in De Vriac's *La Vache Espagnole*, when Juanita returns from the bull fight to find her lover, crazed with wine, tearing up all the photographs of her mother's wedding group. She goes up to him tenderly: "*Pourquoi fais-tu ça dans la cuisine, mon chéri?*" she asks. Then the almost stark realism of his reply: "*Parcequ'il fait moins chaud ici que dans la salle-à-manger!*"

Well, here is Mr. Jupp—like Coward's imaginary dramatist—being told, in effect, that he is influenced by De Vriac, Edgar Sheepmeadow, Norman Chudd, and Stephen Bloodworthy. I am sure it must annoy him. Even so, some listeners to a performance of "The Buskers" may feel that they have been there before. They will have the sensation (one that out of the theatre can be exciting) that the last minute-and-a-half has repeated something long ago.

At the Arts one notices this less in matter than in manner. "The play takes place in a field on the edge of a wood in Europe": we murmur "Godot." The characters begin to impersonate themselves, as they used to be, upon a stage within a stage. Through the shifting interplay of periods and personages a voice whispers "Pirandello." The bursts of whimsicality?

Teasing Tom: "Marked you how grandly—how relentlessly—the damning catalogue of crime strode on till Retribution, like a poised hawk, came swooping down upon the Wrong-doer? Oh, it was terrible!" And, against ourselves, but now caught up helplessly in the current, we begin to ask if Mr. Jupp has been influenced by Teasing Tom.

Let me say, simply, that we watch a troupe of buskers—or pumping folk, for I must have my own echo—at work on a mimic stage. The leader is a delightfully embarrassed, well-meaning personage, who believes in his art, though he does not appear to make it pay, and who spends the evening (we come to feel for him) in a lather of apology and bewilderment. If, vocally, the actor Gordon Gostelow, who managed the part with slippery-tongued ease, sounded to me like a blend of Roger Livesey and Charles Heslop, you will understand that, by the end of the night, everything was reminding me of everything else. This man Guido and his daughter have with them a peculiarly charmless family that is constantly seeking its former head, Adam Cross, "preacher and philosopher," long missing. There is also a mysterious fellow-traveller called Max, whose part may, or may not, have been scored for symbols.

Presently, all of these people grow aware that we are watching them, that in "the field on the edge of a wood in Europe," an Arts Theatre audience is waiting with enthusiasm for them to do something. And at last, and reluctantly, after some quite funny short turns designed to show what an appalling company it is, the members of the odd family—passionate, sullen, brutal, or senile—decide, with much reluctance, to present to us what had happened ten years ago. And into their play, developing to a sordid tragedy of sexual passion, realism breaks suddenly, in a manner that here it would be unwise to relate. When all is over, when the curtain of the mimic stage is drawn, and the curtain of our own theatre is down, we are left to ask just what it amounts to, whether we have been watching a straight drama told in needlessly complicated terms (the dramatist's resolution to avoid the cliché), or whether everything means something else, and we need a key to Mr. Jupp's devices.

There it is. At least, it is a play to talk about, and when the night ended everyone was talking, dredging up comparisons, checking echoes. Some could even have been discussing it as a play in its own right. Its pace was slow; it baffled; its dialogue varied between the amusingly self-conscious rebuke to our *avant-garde* writers, "Everything happens in rooms; it's so depressing," to snarls of plainest melodrama. But we did want to know what would happen, and that at least is some tribute to

the author. The cast, directed by Toby Robertson, was properly forcible, particularly Patricia Jessel, Neil McCallum, Patrick Magee, and June Brown in the scenes that uncover the murky past of these very strange pumping folk. And if I was especially impressed by June Brown's rages and "sullens," that was because she reminded me of an actress I had met as Lady Macbeth and Hedda Gabler, twelve months before. Since that actress was also Miss Brown, I could not be surprised. But, after "The Buskers," we had to talk in these terms of guarded speculation. I am inclined to think that the theatre in which the play was performed was the Arts. It reminded me very much of the Arts, though again Mr. Jupp could have been responsible for this echo.



BEATRICE (JUNE BROWN) AND NICHOLAS (NEIL McCALLUM), HER SON-IN-LAW, IN A SCENE FROM "THE BUSKERS," BY KENNETH JUPP—A PLAY WHICH JOHN TREWIN DESCRIBES AS FORCEFUL BUT BAFFLING. (ARTS THEATRE: FIRST NIGHT, MARCH 12.)



A GENERAL SCENE FROM "THE BUSKERS": FROM L. TO R., JULIA (WENDY HUTCHINSON), THE SECOND SPECTATOR (ROBERT ARNOLD), GUIDO (GORDON GOSTELOW) AND LUKE (JAMES BREE).

Fossibly Saroyan. The dark, passionate tale of Beatrice and Nicholas and Agata and the dead Celia? Surely, we say, O'Neill, or, if we are firmly post-war, Tennessee Williams. And what does it all mean? There is a man named Adam Cross. There is a clash between Good and Evil. There is a final moment that (so we mutter) must symbolise something. As Gilbert's *Lady Angela* puts it so well, after listening to Grosvenor's tale of

OUR CRITIC'S FIRST-NIGHT JOURNAL.

"LES FEMMES SAVANTES" (Princes).—The Comédie Française season continues. (March 23.)

"THE GOLDEN TOUCH" (Century, Wolverhampton).—A new play by Patric Dickinson. (March 25.)

BEAUTY, POISE AND GRACE PERSONIFIED: SVETLANA BERIOSOVA.



A ballet which returns to the repertoire of the Royal Ballet during their month's season at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, is "The Prince of the Pagodas." The first of three performances will be given on April 6, and on this and the two subsequent evenings the leading rôles will be taken by Miss Svetlana Beriosova and Mr. David Blair, who created the rôles when the ballet was first performed on January 1, 1957. Scenario and choreography are by John Cranko, and the music by Benjamin Britten. "The Prince of the Pagodas" was, in fact, a landmark in the careers of several people associated

with it. It was the first leading rôle in a full-length ballet that Miss Beriosova had created, and the first three-act ballet for which Benjamin Britten had been commissioned to compose the music. It is also John Cranko's only full-length ballet. Lithuanian-born Miss Beriosova was also due to dance another rôle she has made very much her own: Princess Aurora in "The Sleeping Beauty." When she first performed this rôle in 1954 it was her first full-length part in a classical ballet; and she has since performed it regularly in this country and abroad. (Photographs by Houston Rogers.)

FROM HERTS. TO CANADA: VARIED NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.



FOR TRAINING VETERINARY STUDENTS IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF FARM ANIMAL DISEASES: A NEW FIELD STATION SHORTLY TO BE OPENED BY THE QUEEN.

The new field station set up by the Royal Veterinary College near North Mimms, Herts., provides opportunities for final-year students to become thoroughly familiar with all forms of disease to which farm animals are prone. Shown here are the post-mortem and pharmacy block.



MAKING A SUITABLE SURROUNDING FOR THE JEWEL TOWER, WESTMINSTER: A VIEW FROM OLD PALACE YARD, SHOWING THE SITE OF RECENT DEMOLITION.

The demolition of additions to the back of Nos. 6 and 7, Old Palace Yard, seen to the right, has recently been completed, giving a better view of the mediæval Jewel Tower. Nos. 6 and 7 are to continue in use, and the back is to be refaced. Before the area round the Tower at this point is finally laid out, the demolition area is to be excavated.



MR. MACMILLAN'S VISIT TO OTTAWA: THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS WITH MR. DIEFENBAKER BEFORE A CABINET MEETING.

Mr. Macmillan is seen here with Mr. Diefenbaker, the Canadian Prime Minister, in the hall of the centre block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa on March 18. They were on their way to a meeting with the Cabinet. In the background can be seen (smiling) Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST CLOCK: A SYNCHRONOME CO., LTD., EXHIBIT AT EARLS COURT.

This clock, 60 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. larger in diameter than its nearest rival, cost £11,500 and was shown in the eighth annual exhibition of the Association of Supervisory Electrical Engineers at Earls Court (March 17-21). Synchronome have long been recognised as the world's leading producers of time-keeping machines.



DISTRIBUTING ORANGES AND LEMONS AT THE TRADITIONAL SERVICE AT ST. CLEMENT DANES, REVIVED AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Revived after eighteen years, the "Oranges and Lemons" service was held at St. Clement Danes, the Strand, London (now the R.A.F. Church), on March 18. The service, for children, was organised by the Rev. G. W. N. Groves (nearer camera) and the Ven. A. S. Giles (background).



A STRANGE INCIDENT NEAR CROYDON: THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A PREFABRICATED HOUSE, WITH ITS FURNITURE AND FITTINGS—THE VACANT SITE.

No. 30, Firtree Avenue, Shirley, Surrey, a prefabricated house which had been unoccupied for several weeks, was found to be missing on March 19 when contractors arrived to demolish it. A neighbour said she had seen it being removed earlier by men with a lorry.



A CHURCH FROM THE VILLAGE OF MOULINETTE BEING MOVED BY LORRY TO A SITE IN A NEW VILLAGE WHICH IS BEING BUILT AS PART OF A DEVELOPMENT SCHEME ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, CANADA.



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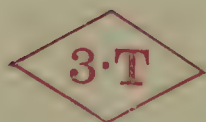
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15,000 OF THE WORLD'S ONLY FLOCK OF GREATER SNOW GEESSE IN FLIGHT: AN AMAZING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ABOVE THEIR YEARLY RESTING-PLACE AT CAP TOURMENTE, NEAR QUEBEC.



GREATER SNOW GEESSE ON THEIR FEEDING GROUND AT CAP TOURMENTE—FROM THE WINDOW OF A WILD-FOWLING CLUB. NO BIRDS MAY BE SHOT WITHIN 300 YARDS OF THE CLUBHOUSE.

GREATER SNOW GEESSE BY THE THOUSAND: STRIKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WORLD'S ONLY FLOCK OF THIS SPECIES.

Since the time of Champlain, the early Canadian explorer, the Greater Snow Geese have been resting for three months every spring and autumn at Cap Tourmente, on the St. Lawrence River, about 25 miles below Quebec. This is the world's only known flock of Greater Snow Geese and they are remarkable for the regularity of their habits. In March they arrive at Cap Tourmente from their winter grounds on the coasts of Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia and stay until about May. They then fly about 2000 miles to the Arctic, Ellesmere Island and north-west Greenland, where they breed. In the autumn they return to Cap Tourmente, where they spend again about three months

before flying south to their winter quarters—and so on yearly. In 1908 their numbers were about 3000 and they seemed to be approaching extinction, but a policy of conservation has been successful and the flock now numbers more than 100,000. There are wild-fowling clubs on the salt-marshes at Cap Tourmente, but each gun is restricted to five birds a day and members never shoot into a massed flock. There is, of course, some poaching and it is reckoned that, legally and illegally, about 2000 birds are killed each year. The Greater Snow Goose is white except for a few black feathers at the wingtips, which give the effect of a black tail when the wings are folded.

BORIS PASTERNAK has become a symbol, and it is very difficult to review books by symbols—especially when we are told that the symbols are themselves steeped in symbolism. I read his *SAFE CONDUCT*, an early autobiography with some other works, including short stories and poems, before I read the short introduction contributed by Alec Brown, the translator. (Some of the poems have been translated by Lydia Pasternak-Slater.) After reading the book through I felt that I had understood and appreciated, at any rate, the major portion of it. But when I embarked on Mr. Brown's exposition, I very soon realised that I had done nothing of the kind. It seems that the four short stories constitute a classical symphony in four movements, including a *scherzo*, an *adagio* and a *rondo fugato*, in addition to first development section. It seems that even the short autobiography which Mr. Brown describes—do I detect a faint note of disappointment?—as "explicit enough," contains "crucial *stretto* passages." While as to the poems, I shall have to give you some of Mr. Brown direct: "In such writing it is not the whole which grows from the parts, by simple addition. Creation is bi-directional. *Words and the images grow out of the whole.* [Mr. Brown's italics.] Assonance is used not as mere incidental music. It is developed more fundamentally, to germinate wherever its fortuitous gifts coincide with the general purpose of the total poem. The result is a scintillation of emphasis beyond the simple 'logical' theme." Am I wrong to suspect that this is really an elaborate practical joke perpetrated by "Beachcomber"?

Well, I am sorry, but I like "simple 'logical' themes," and perhaps this leaves me in a position where I seem to understand what Mr. Brown means, but do not grasp what he intends to convey. Because what he means does not seem to coincide at all with what he intends to convey—how catching this kind of thing can be!—in spite of the "simple 'logical'" identification of significance between the two phrases. However, I am sure that Mr. Brown, who knows about these things, is right, and that I am wrong. The only pity of it is that he has altogether destroyed my "simple 'logical'" enjoyment of this book—and I certainly had enjoyed it, without reservation. Take the opening of one of the poems, for instance:

The tattered heavens dangle close
like a curtain worn and old;
into our ramshackle prose
with October comes the cold.

I can read such lines with great pleasure, but my pleasure is frozen to death when I am coldly informed: "Pasternak's use of words is based on one permanent principle: rejection of the notion that 'of course' they are ultimately to tell us something in the manner of a monthly statement from a shop." Now there I really have Mr. Brown on the hip. Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale" certainly tells us something, but I would not have said that it was "in the manner of a monthly statement from a shop." And, leaving Mr. Brown to ponder that one, I shall end by annoying him very much indeed in saying that I thought his translations masterly! And so—simple logic or no simple logic—they are.

Having got all that off my chest, I have left myself with little space to deal with my other discoveries this week. *THE STEEL COCOON* is an unusual novel by Bentz Plagemann about life on a United States warship. It is objective, fair, and—in so far as U.S. sailors need compassion, as most of mankind needs it at times—compassionate. The disintegration of Chief Bullitt and the death of Stud Clancy are well and movingly told. But I really cannot recommend Paul Stanton's *CALL ME CAPTAIN* to any readers but those who are steeped in airmen's slang and enjoy their more brash attitudes to life. The only word for this novel is strident.

Stridency reappears on the front jacket of *SOME SLIPS DON'T SHOW*, by A. A. Fair, an author who is somewhat archly identified as Erle Stanley Gardner. The title seems a misnomer, because the picture shows a young lady, whose body seems to be a curious shade of dark purple, clad in nothing but a diaphanous slip. A gentleman in the background has (as well he may) his eyebrows raised at this spectacle. He is the detective in the plot—which seemed to me to be lively and amusing in the Perry Mason manner.

Legal stories are always good fun, so long as they turn on sparkling pieces of cross-examination, and not on decisions on intricate points of law given by the Court of Appeal. But I thought that Mr. Henry Cecil spoilt his *SETTLED OUT OF COURT* by an absurdity. His hero—though I can't say that I thought him very heroic—is presented as constitutionally unable to tell a lie, and turning as red as a beetroot whenever one is

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By E. D. O'BRIEN.

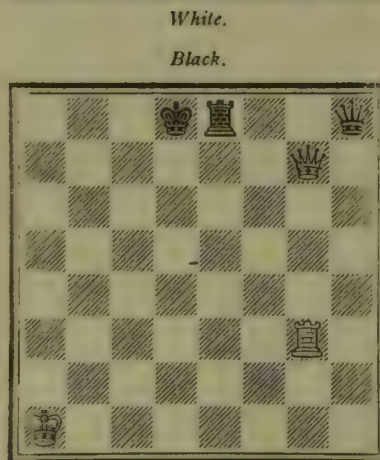
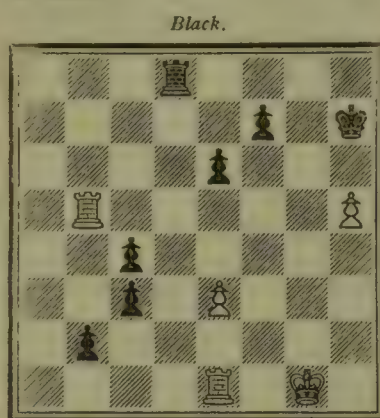
told in his presence. I suppose that some authors could have got away with it, but Mr. Cecil, who is just jolly, cannot. It is a pity, because his jolliness is of a pleasant and easily readable kind.

Mr. R. H. Mottram is an experienced writer, and there is nothing technically wrong with his *YOUNG MAN'S FANCIES*. But his young man is very young indeed, and his fancies are tailored to match. I do not believe that rejection by Cecily would have caused so violent a psychological storm in Colin's very ordinary teacup. And if he

CHESS NOTES.

By BARUCH H. WOOD, M.Sc.

TWO positions I have encountered in my recent reading which I found rather attractive and a little easier than the average run; cover the foot of this article with a sheet of paper and see if you can find from the diagram how Black, to play, won from the first, and how White, to play, won from the second:



The first position occurred in a game between two well-known Russian masters, Geller and Averbakh (curious that both are Russianised German names, Heller and Aurbach). The second is a composed study by a Frenchman, Anatole Mouterde.

You are ready for the solutions? The key to the first is *not* 1. . . P-B7, for White could then obtain by 2. R×P, R-Q8 (what else?); 3. R×P!! R×Rch; 4. K-B2, followed, after a white rook move, by 5. R×P, a position which Black could never win. No; 1. . . R-Q8!! and now after 2. R×R, P-B7, Black not only remains with a queen, however White plays, but obtains *two* queens unless White gives up a rook for one.

The second is solved by 1. R-Q3ch, K-B1; 2. R-QB3ch, K-K1 (and now White's queen is unpinned); 3. Q-QB7ch, K-R1; 4. Q-R5ch; 5. Q-Kt4ch; 6. Q-R3ch; 7. Q-Kt2ch (and now White's rook is unpinned!) and 8. R-QR3 mate. I omit Black's moves from No. 4 onward because they do not matter. Easy, but not inartistic!

had been so disastrously shaken, then Teresa's tranquillisation would not have had more than a temporary effect. However, read it and see for yourselves—or, if you prefer something a good deal more sophisticated, get *LOVE IN FOUR FLATS*, by Ralph Ricketts. You will like neither Cynara nor Julian, but you will certainly recognise them both, together with the other inhabitants of Tangleby Court.

To switch back from fiction, I hope Mr. Leonard Clark, the author of *YUCATAN ADVENTURE*,

will forgive me if I say that I have never been able to take this country seriously. It is all the fault of the late Mr. Belloc, who wrote:

I had an aunt in Yucatan
Who bought a python from a man
And kept it as a pet.

You can imagine with what eagerness I would have turned to the index (if the book had possessed one) to seek for the entries under "aunt" and "python." I met neither, but the jaguars and pumas made up for the disappointment, and I feel that Mr. Clark gives good value for the travel-reader's money.

Irrelevant association is something which continually assails my undisciplined mind. Having lost my *Struwwelpeter*, I cannot remember whether or not it was Harriet who played with matches to such disastrous effect. At any rate, there could be few more interesting creatures than the bird *Harriets* who appear in *PHOENIX RE-BORN*, by my colleague Dr. Maurice Burton. He deals with the old legend, and then records some observations of his own which show how the legend might have come to birth. I agree with the expert who calls this book "a first-class ornithological whodunit."

Another travel book by a well-known writer is Richard Carrington's *THE TEARS OF ISIS*. This, as the learned will know, is all about the Nile, for the ancient Egyptians believed that the tears of Isis formed the source of their great river. It is all told exceedingly well, and the book contains a striking passage at the end, where the author looks back on his journey:

Suddenly all the episodes of my Nile journey began to pass in procession before my eyes, creating a kind of vision of the river. I saw the grey shapes of elephants moving across the hillsides of the Albert Nile, the glittering crowd on the quayside at Laropi, and the vast solitudes of the swamps. The German monks, with their cameras and endearing shapes, stood beside me once more in the Nubian desert, while the great train hissed and snorted behind us . . . and through it all the mighty stream of the river itself, flowing with the breadth and majesty of a Beethoven symphonic coda into the sparkling sea. . .

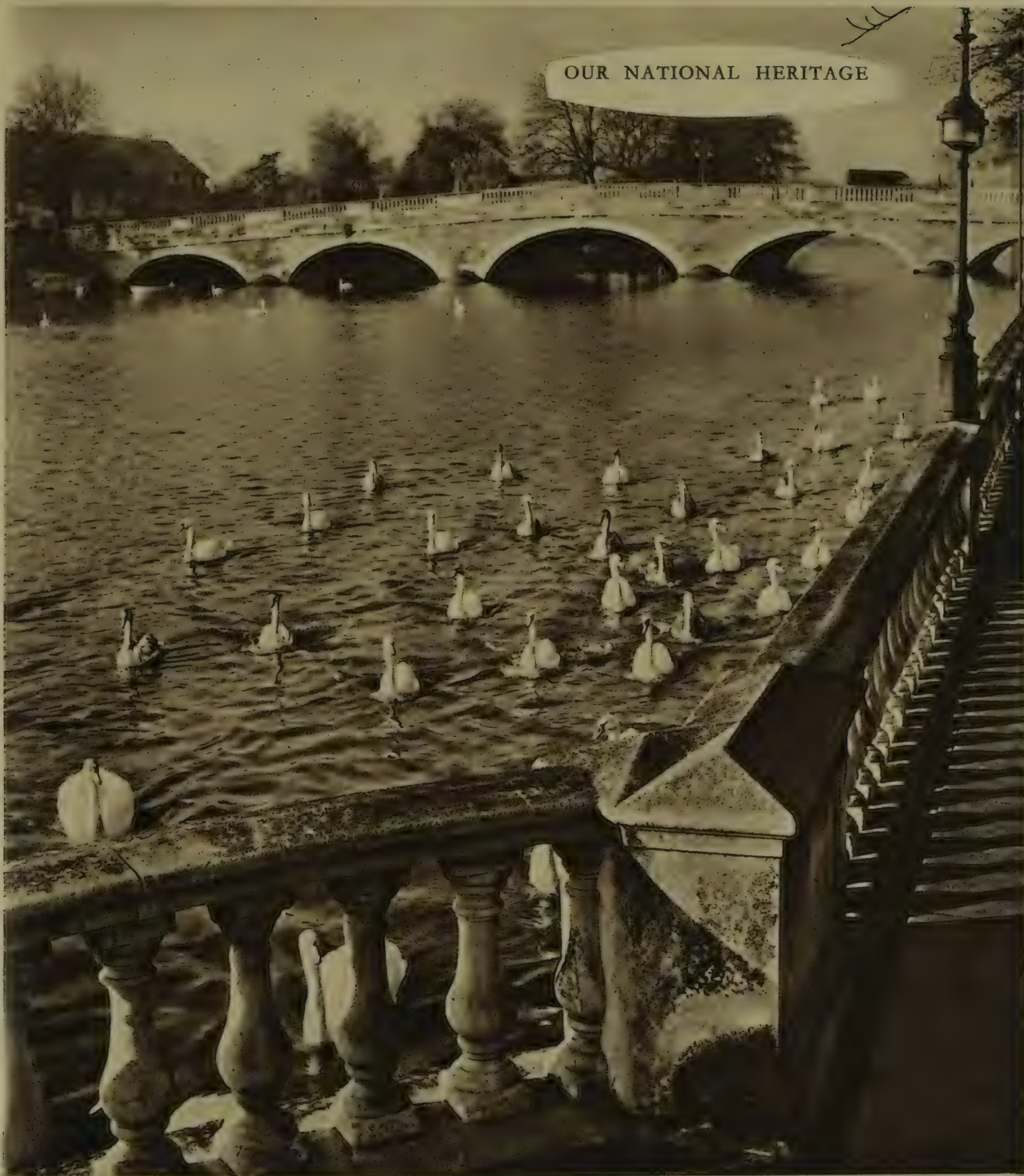
It would certainly be a pity to miss a book of this quality, and I recommend it confidently.

Telegrams, in my experience, are always getting people into trouble and the Zimmermann telegram of 1917 was certainly no exception. The story is re-told, with close historical accuracy, by Barbara W. Tuchman, in *THE ZIMMERMANN TELEGRAM*. The late Lord Birkenhead said: "The United States were in fact kicked into the war against the strong and almost frenzied efforts of President Wilson." The kick, as Mrs. Tuchman sees it, was administered by the publication of the Zimmermann telegram. "It awoke," she writes, "that part of the country that had been undecided or indifferent before. . . . To the mass of Americans, who cared little and thought less about Europe, it meant that if they fought they would be fighting to defend America, not merely to extract Europe from her self-made quarrels." We seem to have travelled a long road since then.

I must end with a short, but inevitably sad reference to *CHAMPION YEAR*, by Mike Hawthorn, who delivered the MS. of the book to the publishers three days before he was killed in an accident on the Guildford By-pass last January. There is tragic irony in the author's explanation of his own retirement from motor-racing, which was itself at least partially caused by the recent death of Peter Collins. It was right to publish this book, which forms a good memorial to a good sportsman.

BOOKS REVIEWED.

- SAFE CONDUCT*, by Boris Pasternak. (*Elek*; 15s.)
THE STEEL COCOON, by Bentz Plagemann. (*Martin Secker and Warburg*; 15s.)
CALL ME CAPTAIN, by Paul Stanton. (*Michael Joseph*; 15s.)
SOME SLIPS DON'T SHOW, by A. A. Fair. (*Heinemann*; 12s. 6d.)
SETTLED OUT OF COURT, by Henry Cecil. (*Michael Joseph*; 13s. 6d.)
YOUNG MAN'S FANCIES, by R. H. Mottram. (*Hutchinson*; 15s.)
LOVE IN FOUR FLATS, by Ralph Ricketts. (*Chapman and Hall*; 15s.)
YUCATAN ADVENTURE, by Leonard Clark. (*Hutchinson*; 21s.)
PHOENIX RE-BORN, by Maurice Burton. (*Hutchinson*; 25s.)
THE TEARS OF ISIS, by Richard Carrington. (*Chatto and Windus*; 25s.)
THE ZIMMERMANN TELEGRAM, by Barbara Tuchman. (*Constable*; 18s.)
CHAMPION YEAR, by Mike Hawthorn. (*William Kimber*; 21s.)



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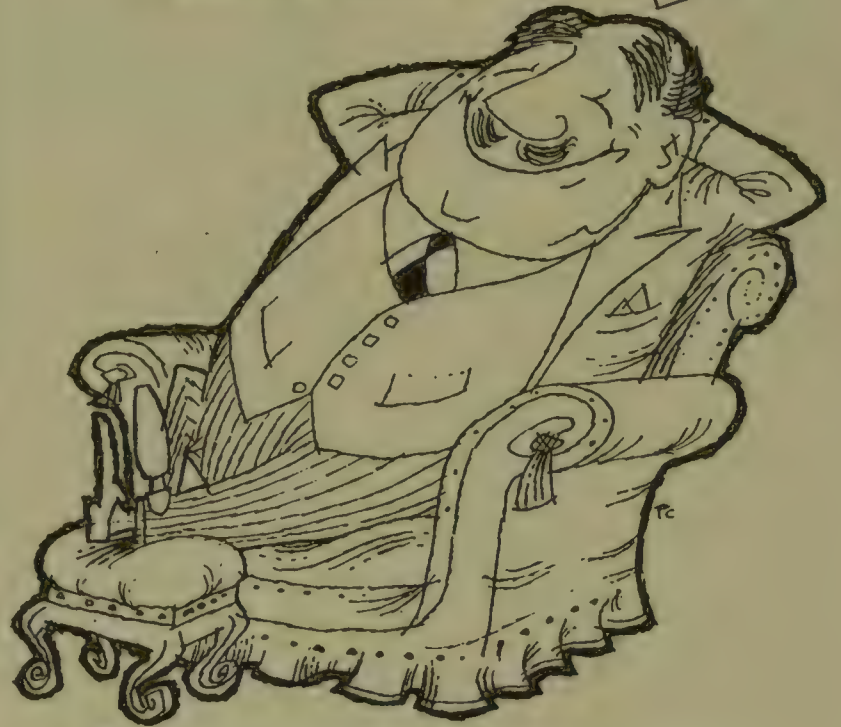
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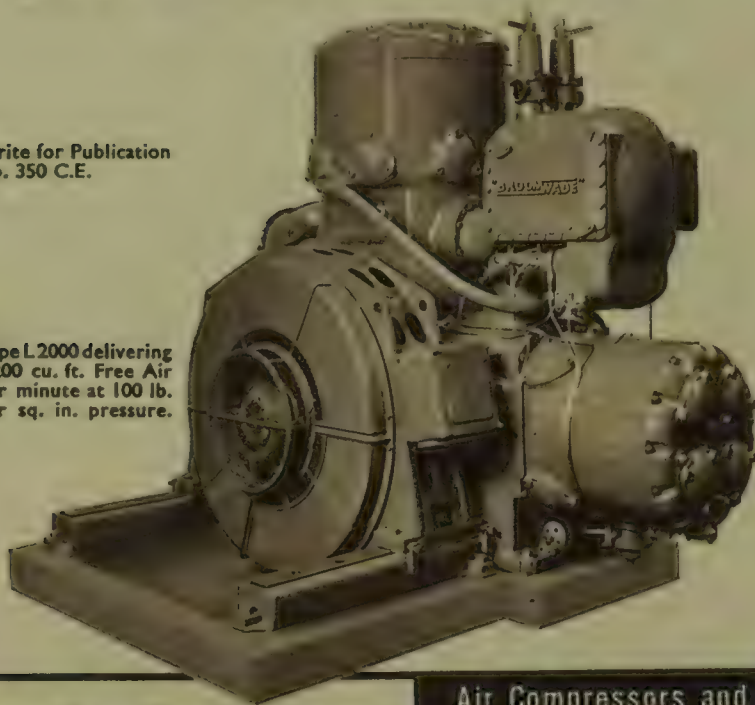
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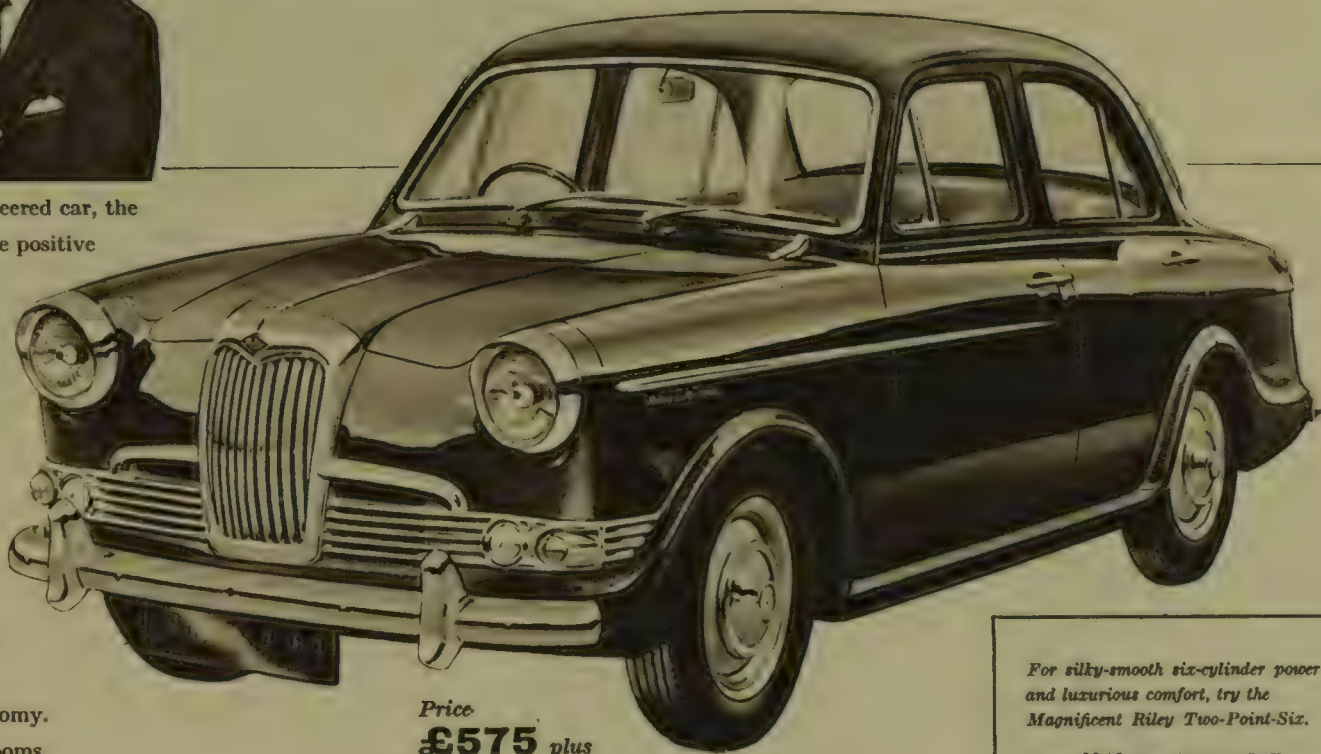


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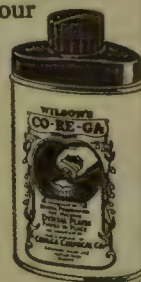
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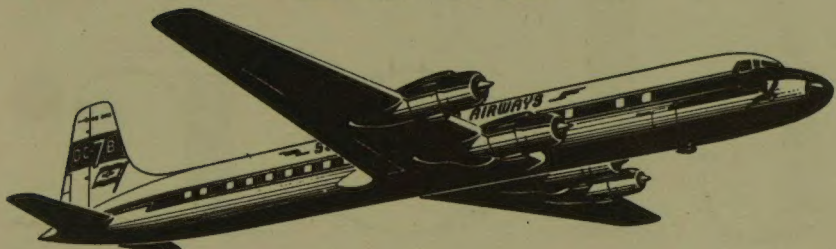
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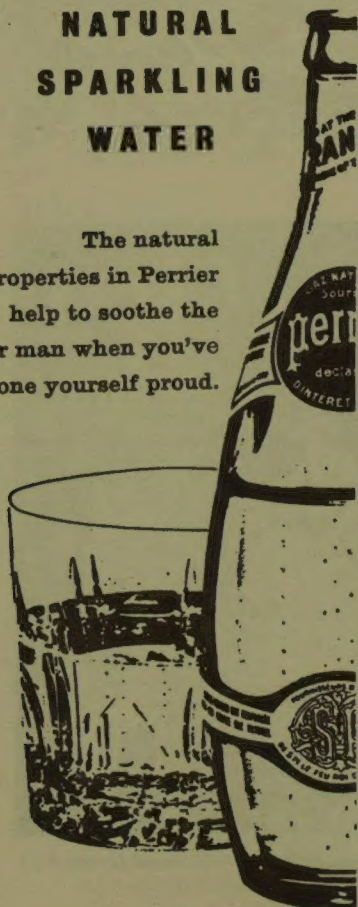
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launched. **TOPS AND TOES**: Nine pages of fashion in hats and footwear. **SOCIAL NEWS**: Jennifer reports on personalities at the Gala Performance of the Royal Ballet, the Churchill Painting Exhibition and the Travellers' Ball. **VERDICTS**: On theatre, cinema, records and books. **COUNTER SPY**: "The Tatler's" shopping sleuth has some new, practical and decorative ideas. **NEWS PORTRAITS**: The week's names.



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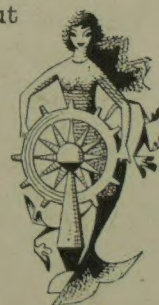
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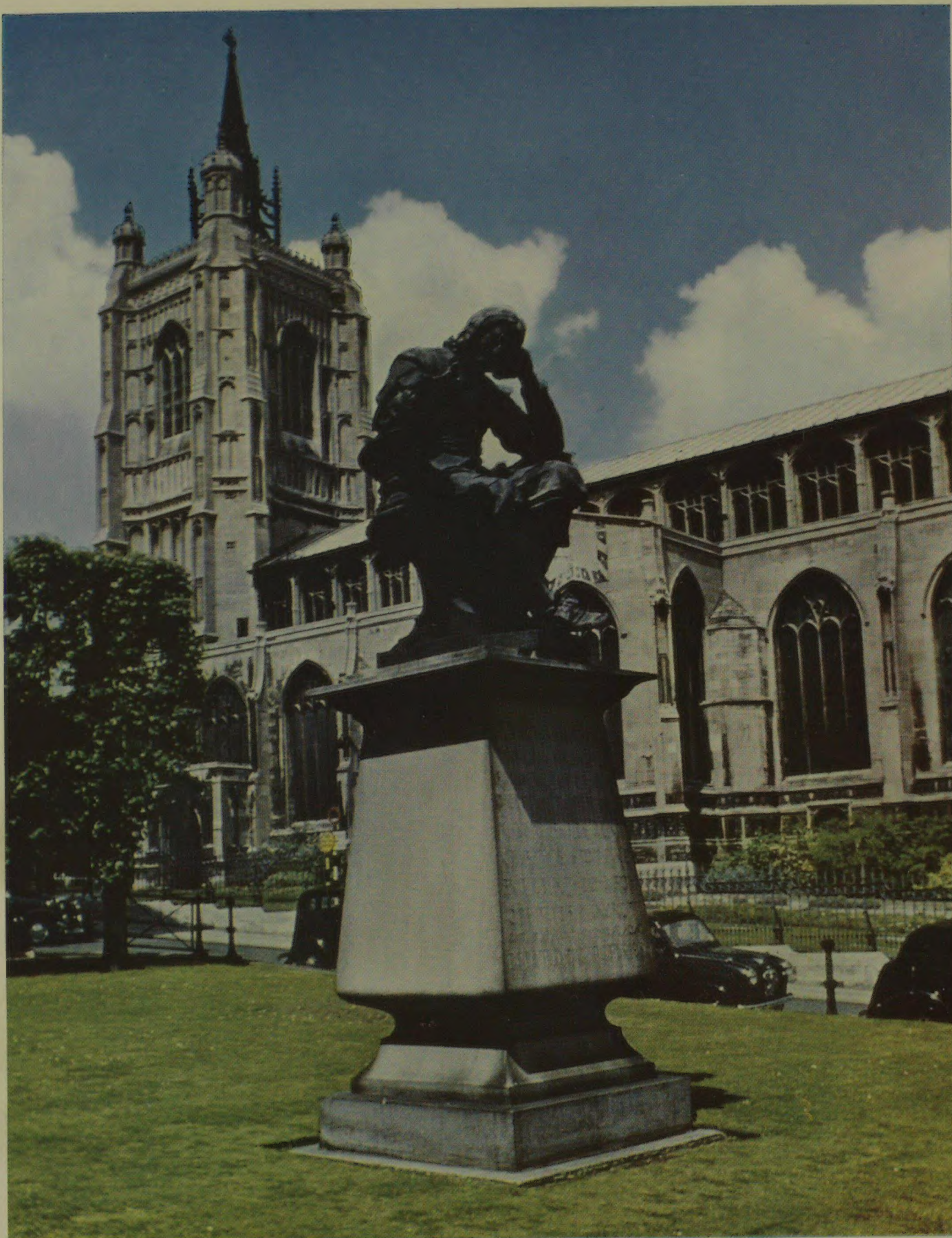
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